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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

State Legislature.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Bills Introduced.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING.

Contested Election Case.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, PA., January 11, 1872.

SENATE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Standing Committees were announced, the chairmen of which are as follows: Constitutional Reform, Mr. White; Apportionment, Mr. Strang; Federal Relations, Mr. Billingfelt; Finance, Mr. Graham; Judiciary, General, Mr. White; Judiciary, Local, Mr. Allen; Estates and Escheats, Mr. Delamater; Divorces, Mr. Weakley; Banks, Mr. Evans; Education, Mr. Warfel, Pensions and Gratuities, Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, Evans, Albright and McSherry; Corporations, Mr. Anderson; Mines, Mr. Brodhead; Public Printing, Mr. Buckalew; Railroads, Mr. Mumma; Retrenchment, Mr. Billingfelt; Canals, Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia; Agriculture, Mr. Evans; Military Affairs, Mr. White; Roads and Bridges, Mr. Delamater; Election Districts, Mr. Humphreys; Vice and Immorality, Mr. Brooks; New Counties, Mr. Fitch; Private Claims, Mr. Warfel; Accounts, Mr. Humphreys; Compare Bills, Mr. Anderson.

The question before the Senate when it adjourned yesterday was a resolution of Mr. Randall continuing all the present officers under the grade of clerk in office until otherwise ordered. This was taken up and passed, after being amended by Mr. BROOKE so as to designate the officers thus continued by name.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. BILLINGFELT, amending the State Constitution so as to make the State Treasurer elective.

Mr. DECHERT, amending the registry law; changing the number of canvassers from three to two; giving the courts power to revise the lists and giving the minority Board of Aldermen the right to appoint their own officers.

Mr. WEAKLEY, paying commissioners, counsel and clerks for services in estimating damages from rebel raids in the border counties.

Mr. DAVIS (Berks) authorizing mechanical corporations to increase their capital stock.

Mr. GRAHAM, supplement to the Modern Life Insurance Comany.

Mr. ANDERSON, incorporating the Boarding Home for Young Women; also legalizing the issue of city bonds and exempting them from taxation; also incorporating the Iron and Glass Savings Bank of Birmingham.

Mr. WHITE, for the construction of a bridge at Parker's Landing.

Mr. DILL, incorporating the Cross Iron Company.

Mr. ALLEN, supplement to the act establishing a school for the Corsplanter Indians.

Mr. WARFEL, a joint resolution providing for final adjournment on the 28th of March. Referred to a committee.

Mr. BUCKALEW, authorizing a reformed system of voting for school directors.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

By Mr. WARFEL, authorizing two copies of Purdon's Digest to be placed in the Library, for the use of the Senate, was amended by Mr. RANDALL so as to give one copy to each Senator, and passed.

By Mr. ANDERSON, thanking Ex Clerk Ziegler for attention and courtesy. Passed; ayes 30; noes none.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING.

The Governor notified the Senate that Mr. Rothermel had informed him that his picture of the Battle of Gettysburg would be ready for delivery to the State on or before February 22d, 1872.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the standing committees, with the following chairmen: Ways and Means, Mr. Hewit; Judiciary, General, Mr. McJunkin; Judiciary, Local, Mr. Starr; Constitutional Reform, Mr. White; Municipal Corporations, Mr. Albright; Education, Mr. Sanner; Vice and Immorality, Mr. Beardslee; Printing, Mr. White; Counties and Townships, Mr. Buck; Railroads, Mr. Fleeger; Pensions and Gratuities, Mr. Keech; Passenger Railways, Mr. Damon; Compare Bills, Mr. Sanner; Retrenchment and Reform, Mr. Cooper; Claims, Mr. White; Estates and Escheats, Mr. Mahon; Agriculture, Mr. Letherman; Corporations, Mr. Griffith; Mines and Mining, Mr. Williams; Roads and Bridges, Mr. Gilfillan; Military, Mr. Ballantine; Divorces, Mr. Keech; Banks, Mr. Prizer; Library, Mr. Beardslee; Accounts, Mr. McMullen; Iron and Coal, Mr. Mickey; Federal Relations, Mr. Gray; Election Districts, Mr. Pursell; Manufactures, Mr. Letherman; Public Buildings, Mr. Black; Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Co-operation, Mr. Guss; Congressional Appointment, Mr. Hewit.

ABOLISHING TAXES.

Mr. EDWARDS offered a resolution providing that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to examine and report as to the expediency of abolishing State taxes on personal property or any other taxes that can with safety be dispensed with.

Mr. SCHWARTZ moved to amend by adding whether it would not be proper to tax personal property for county and school purposes. The amendment was lost.

EVANS CLAIMS.

A resolution was passed that the House concurred in the Senate resolution appointing a committee to investigate the Geo. O. Evans claims.

The House drew a committee to try the

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE

of Green vs. Short. The following committee was drawn: Messrs. Williams, Rogers of McKean, Bowman, Black, Porter, Wilcox, Letherman, Fox, Sample—all Republicans.

Adjourned until 8 P. M. next Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS.

Alexis.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Grand Duke Alexis and suit left at noon in a special train for the west via the St. Louis, Kansas and Northern Railroad. In consequence of the recent mild weather the original plan of the buffalo hunt will be carried out. The party will therefore go direct to Omaha, where they will be joined by Gen. Sheridan, and thence preceed to Fort McPherson, on the Pacific Railroad. From this point they will start for the buffalo region. A large crowd of people gathered at the Southern Hotel to see the Duke off, and when he entered his carriage he was enthusiastically cheered. There was a great crowd at the depot, where he was cheered as the train moved away. The party will arrive at Kansas City at midnight and at Omaha at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

STATE BONDS.

The Missouri State bonds maturing this year will be paid in coin.

PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Manufacturers in Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—The Boiler Plate Manufacturers and Bar Iron Manufacturers held conventions to-day to discuss matters affecting their interests. A committee of the former was appointed to go to Washington to procure a modification of the laws about to be presented to Congress in respect to stamping steam boilers.

—The steamship Silesia, for Europe, takes out $70,000 in specie.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 11. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FOREIGN.

U. S. Men-of-War in Italy

PRAISE TO AMERICANS.

A Colliery Explosion in Wales.

FRANCE.

REMONSTRANCE.

PARIS, January 11.—A remonstrance signed by eight hundred manufacturers of Paris has been sent to the Assembly against an increase of duties on raw cotton and silk only.

TREATY APPROVED.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city has approved the Anglo-French commercial treaty.

AMERICANS PRAISED.

The *Journal de Paris* praises the people of the United States for their unbounded liberality in contributing relief for the sufferers of the war and for the judicious manner in which the proceeds have been distributed.

INDIFFERENT.

The *Journal Des Debats* professes a feeling of indifference as to the return of he Assembly to Paris.

GREETINGS TO THIERS.

PARIS, January 11.—The *Bien Public* announces that General Leflo, formerly French Ambassador to the Court at St. Petersburg, will shortly visit Versailles, having been given a commission by Czar Alexander for presentation to President Thiers of the affectionate greetings of the Emperor of Russia.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

Members of the party of the Left are making preparations for the presentation to that body of a demand for the cessation of both the provisional and difinitive establishment of the republic.

WAR INDEMNITY.

The Minister of Finance will in two weeks pay a fourth or half milliard francs of the German war indemnity.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, January 11.—The steamships Italy and America, from New York, have arrived.

COLLIERY EPPLOSION.

LONDON, January 11.—A terrible explosion occurred in Wales, yesterday, in the Oakwood colliery, while the men were at work. Many were unable to make their escape. One gang was shut off, and the probabilities are that they have all perished. Eleven men were taken out dead, and parties are now exploring the mines for the missing ones. The flames broke out and the explosive works and machinery were entirely destroyed.

BANKRUPT.

LONDON, January 11.—Viscount Parker is bankrupt.

SIR CHARLES DILKE DENOUNCED.

Mr. Millbank, M. P., in an address, denounces the course of Sir Charles Dilke. He promised to call on him to repeat in Parliament his declarations in regard to the crown and Government, and on his failing to answer, to brand him as he deserved.

STORY OF THE ALABAMA.

LONDON, January 11.—The *Times* reviews the story of the Alabama, contending that if neutrality is virtually a state of almost unlimited liability the situation of neutrals is indeed intolerable.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

The *Times'* financial article announces that the combination of telegraphists have agreed yesterday to establish direct cable communication between England and New York.

CANADA.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, January 11.—The brigantine Pluebellen was capsized and dismasted on the 6th inst. The cook was lost. The others lashed themselves to the wreck, which on Monday struck a ledge. Capt. Dill was drowned in the surf while attempting to get ashore. Three of the crew, when taken from the wreck, were frozen to death. The mate and two men were rescued.

ITALY.

U. S. SQUADRON.

LONDON, January 11.—The Paris *Register* says: A United States squadron, consisting of the Wabash, Shenandoah, Wachusett, Plymouth, Brooklyn and Juniata, is in the harbor of Nice, Commodore Allen in command, having succeeded Admiral Boggs, who returns.

THE STATE.

An unfinished church building near Middletown, Butler, was blown down by the storm on the evening of December 23d ult.

THERE were twenty five persons buried in the Mercer Cemetery during the year 1871, and of this number fourteen were from the borough.

THE First National Bank of Towanda declared a dividend of 16 per cent. last year, besides adding five thousand dollars to its surplus fund.

THE Butler *American* says: A vein of grey iron ore eight feet thick, was discovered by Mr. J. K. McQuiston, while sinking his coal shaft on hill South end of this Borough.

A SEVEN year old son of Mrs. Susan Rice, widow, of Clarion county, recently got a large bean fastened in his throat, and died from its effects, though medical aid was promptly summoned.

AT least four of our State exchanges this week announce the birth of triplets, and in every case we believe, the children were alive and well at last accounts. This sort of item has been rather scarce recently.

THE railroad from Greenville to the coal fields in the northern end of Creek road, is being rapidly pushed forward. Hands are working all along the line; shanties are being put up and coal drifts opened.

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THE Butler *American* says: In an altercation at Saxonburg this county, on Christmas eve, between two young men named Bartley and Burkhoff, the latter bit the one half of the nose of the former entirely off, making him an object of great pain and deformity.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says: Mr. Wm. Orr, a few days since, exhibited to us a specimen of block coal, taken from a vein recently opened up, on his farm, near Leesburg. The vein is from five to four feet in thickness. The coal is of a very superior quality.

A HANDSOME dwelling, the property of Charles Wood, of Wheatland, and occupied by Mr. Joseph McClelland, Superintendent of the works, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th ult. Two girls named Davis were burned to death. The entire loss of building and furniture is estimated at $35,000, insured for $15,000.

MERCER COUNTY has several thriving boroughs; a correspondent says: Sharpsville has now five furnaces, and fine prospects for more. Wheatland has four furnaces and a large rolling mill, and I believe that to come down to close figuring the works at Wheatland give employment to as many men as do the iron works in Sharon.

THE Titusville *Free Press* says: A little daughter of Mr. David Sturgeon, of North Buffalo township, about three years old, was fatally burned on Friday evening last. The accident occurred by her clothes taking fire from a grate before which she was standing. She lingered until Sunday morning when death put an end to her sufferings.

THE dwelling house of Campbell Thompson, at Virginia, on the Sharpsville & Oakland Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The fire was discovered by Mr. Buzza, about seven o'clock, breaking out through the roof. Part of the household goods on the first floor were saved, also a few things out of the cellar. Mr. Thompson's loss is $1,700. No insurance.

A FARMER named Christian Bolard, living near Meadville, committed suicide last Sunday morning by hanging. As he left his house for the barn he remarked that he was going to do the chores and then take rest. From his actions his wife, fearing that something was wrong, went out to the barn about half an hour later and found him hanging. He was immediately cut down, but too late. He was a well-to-do farmer, and leaves a large family.

CHARLES CUTLER, a boy aged about 12 years, lost his life on Tuesday of last week, at Freedom, in nobly attempting to rescue another from drowning. They had been on the dam skating, and subsequently they commenced running and sliding, during which a boy named Parker broke in and sank, but in rising caught hold of the ice. While in this position young Cutler went to his rescue, and either slipped or lost his balance, plunging into the water, and before aid came was lifeless.

THE Forest *Republican* says: Charles Ziegler, formerly of Company G, 83d Regiment, was instantly killed by the falling of the stub of a tree on Saturday morning, December 23d, while at work for Commissioner Collins, in Hickory township. He had just gone out to work a few minutes before, having only skidded one log, and judging from the appearances he had hold of the chain and was backing and turning his oxen when the terrible blow came. One side of his head was crushed from the top down level with the ear.

THE Warren *Mail* says: Miss Emma Pearce, formerly of Columbus, in this county, died rather strangely and very suddenly in Conneautville, Crawford county, on the 29th ult. She was a teacher, aged about twenty-three years. By some sickness the tonsils were so much enlarged that they partially filled the throat and often produced partial strangulation. Generally certain remedies had relieved her, but on that morning as she entered the school-room she experienced the same choking sensation, and very soon died in the presence of her scholars.

ONE of the Farmers' Clubs, of Chester county annually awards a premium for the best crops of corn grown by any one of its members, and custom has habituated the practice of the recipient giving in return a sumptuous supper. The prize this year was won by John J. Hope, and the members of the club, to a large number, gathered at his home and partook of the customary supper. Another feature of this festive occasion is the presentation by each member, to the fortunate holder of the prize, of a bushel of corn, which is to help defray the expenses of the feast. The occasion just past was one of unusual interest, and many of the prominent citizens of the county were present.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* gives the particulars of a lady who died down in White Marsh, and ever since the smallpox has been the topic of talk in that neighborhood, has been in the most deadly fear of infection; her terror was so great as to cause her to keep all the windows closed tightly on the side toward a neighbor's who had the plague, although a distance of a mile intervened between the two houses. Some weeks ago, such was her nervous excitement, that she was taken ill, and her physician discovered mild symptoms of varioloid. This becoming known to her, she immediately gave herself up for lost, and in a few days actually died from sheer fright, as the physician says there is no reason why she should not have thrown off the disease and recovered.

THE Beaver *Argus* says: The Pittsburgh papers of last week contained an "information," made by Mrs. Lane of Allegheny City, wherein she alleged that Rev. W. G. Taylor, of the Phillipsburg Soldier's Orphan's School, had struck and choked her while on a visit to that Institute to see her son who was a pupil there. As we suspected at the time there are two sides to the story. An affidavit made by Rev. Taylor reached us late on Monday evening for publication (it will appear in next week's *Argus*) in which it is shown that Mrs. Lane herself was the aggressor, that she and her sister really went there to take the boy away in violation of the law, and when resisted in that movement Mrs. Lane became furious, as saulted Mr. Taylor, accidentally fell, and then sent up a cry of "murder." We understand there are disinterested witnesses who will corroborate Rev. Taylor's affidavi, and if this be true Mrs. Lane has manifestly got herself into a very unenviable scrape.

SUNDAYS AND LIBRARIES.

We find the following earnest letter in the New York *Evening Post*. It is worthy of consideration, for it contains some true and serious statements:

One of the lessons we learn as we grow older, if we are wise, is to take the world as it is, and not as it should be. We should love to see every one good and pure and happy; but as we can't, we may try to be so ourselves and to help others to become so.

One of the helps to lift us up is the Sunday, the day of rest. There are various opinions as to the "rest," differences of opinion as to the observance of the day, and, perhaps, a good many sneers at the "Puritan Sabbath" in its strictness, with objections to the word Sabbath, which merely means "Day of Rest," to which we, in these hard-working days, ought not to object. And as to the moral influence of a careful observance of Sunday, we are inclined to apply the same rule which a man lately set forth with regard to the church to which he belonged: "I find no system which turns out better men and women, and therefore until I do, I shall not change."

Sunday should be a quiet, pleasant, elevated day of rest (and most men agree that worship is elevating;) but many persons fail to receive such influences, owing to their surroundings. Can we help them?

We began by saying that we must take the world as it is, and not as it might or should be. A multitude of young men are congregated in our cities who have no home. It may be unnatural, but it is a hard fact. How can we help them?

Through the week they work hard; they are forced to be economical; they take a room and live at a restaurant, or lodge at a cheap boarding house. A bed-room, often small and perhaps shared with another, with no fire and hardly space to exercise in—that is all. Sunday comes, and they have no home. But what of the exultitude of strangers?

There are places open to them:—saloons and gambling houses, and the house whose way "goeth down to the chambers of death."

There are libraries and reading rooms on work days, but they are closed on Sunday in the most decorous manner.

Why not have them open, and make them attractive to the homeless? Oh, it is Sunday! So much more the need.

"But the attendants and librarians want rest." So does many another, and yet much work has to go on. In households, recently opened up, on his farm, near Leesburg. The vein is from five to four feet in thickness. The coal is of a very superior quality.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations.

POSTMASTERS CONFIMRED

National Republican Convention.

PHILADELPHIA DESIGNATED.

Affairs in New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican National Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention in 1868 met in this city to-day to fix on a place for holding the next National Convention. Ex Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, presided. After a general exchange of opinions, the question was taken on selecting the first Wednesday in June as the time for holding the Convention, which was agreed to—ayes 22, noes 6. On motion of the Executive Committee, it was decided to hear what the delegations from cities have to say as to the place of holding the Convention. It was announced that propositions had been received from Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Dr. Loring advocated the selection of Boston.

Mr. Wetherell presented the claims of Philadelphia, which, together with the State of Pennsylvania, requires a political stimulus. Pennsylvania, he said, gives twenty-six electoral votes, which it is all important should be secured for the Republican party. He stated that the hotel keepers had given a pledge that they would not charge extortionate prices.

Representative Stephenson, of Ohio, presented the advantage of Cincinnati. The meeting of the Convention was not only desired by the Republicans, but by all the people. Among other reasons given by him was a fair distribution of the sittings of the National Convention. The Republican Convention had been held in Philadelphia once, in the east twice, and in the west twice, but in the centre never. A sitting of the Convention in the centre must materially affect the circumference.

Delegate Chipman recommended Washington.

Mr. Burton presented the claims of Louisville. If the Republicans shall fix on that city, the Republicans of the "Cross Roads" will give them a cordial welcome. Every facility as to hotels shall be afforded.

Ex-Senator Henderson gave reasons why St. Louis should be selected.

On motion of Senator Pomeroy, the Executive Committee proceeded to vote by ballot for the place of holding the National Convention. The result was: Philadelphia 18, Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 2, Boston 3, Louisville 3, and Washington 1. The Executive Committee decided that each State shall have delegates to the convention double the number of Senators and Representatives, and two for each organized territory, including the Territory of the District of Columbia, which shall have the right to vote.

In calling this convention, the committee remind the country that the promise of the Union Republican Convention in 1868 has been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government, the laws of the the country have been faithfully executed; the public faith has been preserved; the national credit firmly established; governmental economy has been illustrated by a reduction at the same time of the public debt and of taxation; the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest successfully inaugurated; the rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties; immigration encouraged by liberal provisions; the defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered; the rights and interests of labor recognized; laws have been enacted and are being enforced for the protection of persons and property of all sections; equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship become a part of law; a liberal policy has been adopted towards all who engaged in the rebellion; complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained; corruption has been exposed and offenders punished; responsibility enforced and safeguards established. Now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to secure, by all constitutional and just all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue firmly to establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all citizens of the United States.

Mr. Lanman, of California, at the morning session, offered the following resolution, in order, as he said, that they might be canvassed during recess:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that any test of civil offices which might operate to exclude citizens because they have not received a collegiate or academic education would be a violation of the rights of the great majority of the American people who have received a common school education only, and would be justly regarded by them as an attempt to put upon them and their children a degrading badge of inferiority.

Resolved, That while political opinions do not necessarily control the question of fitness for public station, yet we deem the exclusion of Democrats from office by the Republicans as entirely consistent with good morals and good government; that to pay other courses is inconsistent with the implied obligation assumed by those who consent to become the candidates of the Republican party for public offices.

Upon the re-assembling of the committee, these resolutions were withdrawn. Mr. Gorham stating that while it was evident they expressed the sentiments of the committee, it was the general desire that the subject should be left for the future.

Mr. Fulton proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the proposed renomination of the present executive, this committee would respectfully suggest to those holding commissions under the General Government the propriety of abstaining from seeking or accepting appointments as delegates to the National Convention.

Some members expressed themselves to the effect that the resolution was out of order, when Mr. Fulton withdrew it.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The meeting was harmonious throughout. Mr. Greeley did not attend the meeting.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue low at the Rocky Mountain stations on Friday, with cloudy and threatening weather; an area of rising barometer with clearing weather will extend from the Missouri and Mississippi river, eastward to the Atlantic and the Hudson; the low barometer on Lake Ontario move eastward over New England to-night, with threatening weather and light rain, especially on the Atlantic coast; southerly winds increase to-night on the East Atlantic, veering on Friday to the west, with clearing weather; brisk southwest winds veering to northwest prevail on Lakes Erie and Ontario to-night, and to a less extent on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

MARTIAL LAW ASKED FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The President has been appealed to by a large number of property holders and others in New Orleans to put the city under martial law. He has within the last few days been in receipt of a large number of telegrams on the subject of the disturbances there, which he has referred to Attorney General Williams for an opinion. It is doubtful whether martial law will be declared, but it may be that the police and militia will be restrained from interfering with the Legislature or courts.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association continued its sittings to-day. Mrs. Gordon, of California, gave an account of the movement in that State. Mrs. Anthony eulogized Vick Woodhull, saying she would compare in a moral or intellectual sense with politicians or public men. Mrs. Hooker read a piece of poetry.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day made the following confirmations: Postmasters: Abram Hawkins, Rochester, Minn.; David W. Magee, Peoria, Illinois; Prosper Carroll, White Water, Wisconsin; A. J. McCoy, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and David K. Noyes, Barbaboo, Wisconsin.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The President has authorized the adoption of an additional rule by the Advisory Civil Service Board, allowing temporary appointments to be made without examination where necessities demand it, pending the perfecting of the form of civil service examination.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Jas. F. Legett, of Kansas, to be Governor of Washington Territory; Horace H. Harrison, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

THE SYNDICATE.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning in relation to the syndicate, but no further indication of their business was given out.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Senate Postoffice Committee this morning had under consideration the House Postal codification bill, and made some progress with it. The subject of postal telegraphy was not taken up.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The House Foreign Committee this morning considered the question of fixing a day for the discussion of Cuban affairs, but failed to come to any agreement.

THE INDIANS.

At a meeting of the Indian Commission to-day the only anxiety experienced was in regard to the efforts being made to remove some tribes from the reservations.

STATE DINNER.

The first state dinner of the season takes place to-night at the Executive Mansion.

LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 11.—The Governor sent his message to the Legislature yesterday. The total bonded indebtedness of the State is $1,400,000; other indebtedness of the State $66,000; reduction of the debt during the year $190,000; resources of the State $680,000. The public school system is represented in a very flourishing condition. The total fund raised for school purposes is $1,075,000. The Governor recommends a law compelling attendance of children in school. Under the head of "mercenary politics," the Governor says it is notorious that bribery in elections is common, and he recommends that a law be passed exempting one of the parties from the penalty, if he appears as a witness to convict the other. He also recommends that laws be enacted to secure the neutrality of practitioners in political contests, and if proved that money is expended by them, their charters shall be forfeited and their officers be disfranchised. He does not refer to federal politics.

New Mexico.

SANTA FE, January 10.—In the House of Representatives to-day the Speaker ordered the lobby to be cleared by the Sergeant-at-Arms. That officer being unable without assistance to carry out the order, he called on the Sheriff of Santa Fe for aid, but it was refused. The disorder then became so great that Speaker Rudolph adjourned the House until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The Democrats being in the minority in the House, they remained, and proceeded to elect a Speaker and pass a resolution admitting Democrats as members of the Legislature in place of three Republicans expelled and one deceased. They then had Speaker Rudolph and two other Republicans arrested and taken to the hall of the House, and held them there as prisoners until they were taken before the Supreme Court, which gave the defendants until to-morrow at eleven o'clock to answer. The Speaker of the House has called on Gen. Granger for a military guard to-morrow to keep the mob out of the lobby.

The action of the Democratic minority has been lawless and disorderly in the extreme, and they have endeavored to bully and intimidate the majority by threats of personal violence.

The Republicans are firm and resolved to maintain their rights by all necessary means. Much excitement exists, and both parties are armed.

The *Daily New Mexican* (Republican), in an editorial, charges Postmaster Sullivan, editor of the *Daily News*, and Secretary Wellor with the responsibility for the lawlessness that has been rampant in the Legislature for some days past.

The *Post* pronounces the statement made by the *New Mexican* that either Mr. Sullivan or Secretary Wellor are in any degree responsible for the difficulties in the New Mexico Legislature as false and malicious. Secretary Wellor refuses to recognize the new organization made by the Democrats after Speaker Rudolph and the Republicans left the body, and refused to swear in the members at their request. He took this action upon advice and consultation with Mr. Sullivan.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, January 11.—In the Assembly this morning the seat of Beckwith was contested by Judd, and that of Patterson was contested by Merrill.

A resolution was offered endorsing Sumner's one term amendment to the Constitution.

A memorial to Congress was presented for the renewal of the St. Croix land grant and for the acceptance of the Commissioners award on the Fox and Wisconsin improvement.

In the Senate resolutions of thanks for contributions to the Wisconsin sufferers by fire were concurred in.

Colorado.

DENVER, January 11.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day passed a joint memorial to Congress, asking for an enabling act for State organization by an almost unanimous vote. It recites the great natural resources of Colorado, its material growth and excellent financial condition. The taxable property of the State in 1869 was $13,000,000, in 1870 $17,000,000, and in 1871 $74,000,000; has five railways with over 400 miles in operation and 300 more in progress, to be finished this year; freight received last year, 160,000,000 pounds. The business of Denver last year was $14,000,000. The population increased in 1870 fully 100 per cent. The sales of land, mainly preemption and homestead, in a year and a half were nearly half a million acres. Fifty per cent. growth this year is predicted. The memorial will be forwarded immediately to Washington.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 11.—The Democratic Senators to-day made a persistent effort to have the Senate journal corrected so as to state that in deciding the vote on the election of Senator yesterday Lieutenant Governor Muller did wrong, inasmuch as the Democratic Senators were on the floor seeking to change their votes before he commenced to announce the vote, but by his ruling were prohibited from making such change. After a long discussion, the motion to correct the journal was carried.

A similar motion was made in the House, but was voted down. The Democrats of the House are preparing a fresh protest against the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Muller: first, because he refused to allow the Democratic members to change their votes; second, against his declaring John Sherman elected Senator, and for other reasons.

In the Senate a bill was passed amending the act requiring compensation for causing death by neglect or a wrongful act, so as to allow action to be brought in six years, and fixing the limitation of damages to be brought at $10,000. Bills were introduced to compel witnesses to answer before committees of the Legislature and municipal bodies, and to provide for offices of county surveyors.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, January 11.—In the Legislature to-day Mr. Ayers called up his resolution regarding the disposal of 50,000 acres internal improvement lands, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Saturday. Mr. Smythe offered as an amendment to this bill that the proceeds of such sale, if any remain after paying the railroad bonds, shall not be applied to any purpose without the ratification of the people. After a sharp discussion the resolution was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CONGRESS.

Civil Service Reform.

STATUE OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1872.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

A large number of petitions for the reduction of tariff and repeal of protective duties on salt, iron and coal were presented.

KU-KLUX.

A bill from the House was reported from the Appropriation Committee appropriating $27,845 for the expenses of the Ku-Klux Committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, denounced the whole Ku-Klux investigation bill. Passed.

ONE TERM.

The joint resolution of Mr. SUMNER proposing a Constitutional amendment, limiting the President to one term, came up.

Mr. CONKLING addressed the Senate, arguing against any such amendment.

RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the West Wisconsin Railway Company to construct and maintain a railroad bridge across lake St. Croix at Hudson, Wisconsin.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. CONKLING continued to read his speech from printed slips, occupying considerable time. He claimed that the country is on the eve of civil service reform, and that the pending proposition is simply an expedient to affect the re election of Grant.

Mr. SUMNER said that in introducing this proposition he simply discharged a conscientious duty, and took counsel of experience in following the testimony of the best minds in our republic. Who in our history he asked, has arrayed himself on the side which the Senator from New York represents to day? What eminent statesman has placed his name on this question against the names of General Jackson and Henry Clay, who is a statesman? I know him not. Do you know him? The Senator from New York opposes these illustrious characters, but in his opposition he mistakes the whole foundation of the argument. The object is to guard against temptation, so that the President shall not be placed in a position where he may be tempted to use his powers.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that in the preamble of the resolution there is a summary of the ground on which he places the one term principle.

Mr. Sumner here read the preamble, heretofore published, and also quoted from a speech made by Senator Wade, of Ohio, in December, 1866, in support of the one term principle. In conclusion, he said: Without going into argument, but merely suggesting, the great importance of the measure is ample, and say, that all parties for several years have been of the opinion that the great defect in our system, at which this proposition is aimed, should be remedied. Such has been the condition of the parties generally in this Government that it has been almost a hopeless task to engraft the measure upon the Constitution, but now there is an opportunity. I believe every man is sensible that a correction of this evil ought to be promptly applied. Further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

THE ARKANSAS REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Arkansas said if he had been present when the report reflecting on him and Senator Clayton was made he should have denounced the testimony taken as untrue, and should have moved for an investigating committee. He was content, however, now to leave the matter with the Election Committee.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A resolution in reference to the improvement of the Ohio river was adopted.

A bill from the Commerce Committee authorizing the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river was reported and recommitted.

DISCOVERY REWARDED.

A bill has passed for the relief of Mrs. Parker, whose deceased husband had discovered the Guard Islands in the Pacific Ocean, from which she derived no advantage.

APPEALS.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Law Committee, reported a bill increasing the limitation of the minimum amount in suits which may be appealed to the Supreme Court from two thousand to five thousand dollars, and other rules relative to appeals from territorial courts and in criminal proceedings. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The joint resolution accepting the

STATUE OF ROGER WILLIAMS

from Rhode Island was taken up.

Mr. EAMES eulogized the life and character of Roger Williams.

Mr. BANKS replied to some remarks relative to the banishment of Williams from Massachusetts to Rhode Island. He conceded the virtues claimed for him, but said Williams was a troublesome man to the Puritans. He was a banished statesman. He said Williams denied the title to the people to their lands, as derived by a grant from the crown of England, and held that there could be no valid title except derived from the Indians.

Mr. Banks, referring to the trouble which Williams had caused, said he hoped no exception would be taken by any of his colleagues if he stated that there were still a few more of that sort left in the State. [Laughter.] Turning to Mr. Butler, Mr. Banks remarked: "There is no exception to that, is there?" Mr. Butler nodded in acquiescence. "None at all," continued Mr. Banks. "I am sure none of my colleagues will take exception to that." He then went on to enlarge upon the views expressed by him as to the real causes of banishment.

Mr. Banks concluded and read from his views after Mr. Banks had finished.

The members of the Democratic side, apparently enjoying the scene, flocked to the neighborhood of Mr. Eames, to hear what he had to say, as he spoke too indistinctly to be heard any distance. "If you deny, he said, a Yankee the title to the lands, he will fight with you at once whether you belong to the same church with him or not." [Laughter.]

Mr. COX addressed the Speaker. The audience immediately moved over to the Democratic side. He poked fun at the memory of the Puritans and eulogized that of Williams, whose statue he hailed as a standing protest against meanness, intolerance and bigotry.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) next engaged the attention of the House, the audience flowing backward to the Republican side. He proceeded to defend and eulogize the Puritans, alluding to the remark of Mr. Cox that the Pilgrims had intended to land at Manhattan Island, but had, by the dispensation of Providence, gone to Massachusetts Bay. He said he would stop for a moment and contemplate what would have been the change in Manhattan Island if the Pilgrims had stopped there. [Laughter.] Might he not point to Massachusetts and Manhattan as specimens on one side of a Puritan commonwealth, and on the other of a commonwealth which needed words to characterize it? [Laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK took exception to the phraseology of the resolution in the sentence "that this work of art is accepted in the name of the nation," and suggested that the proper phraseology would be "in the name of the people of the United States." He moved to amend it in that respect.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that Mr. Niblack's amendment corresponded exactly with the Constitution, "the

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 108¾.

MICHIGAN shows commendable spirit in advertising to the charitable world that her suffering people from the recent fires have received all they want in the way of donations in money, food and raiment, and, while duly grateful for the generous offerings of the people, they now hope to "go it alone."

THE work of building railways progresses most favorably from one end of the land to the other. New roads are being laid, while hundreds of new routes, lateral branches and connections are contemplated for the year. This great activity in railroad building is a fair and gratifying indication of our national prosperity and progress.

THE inventive genius of Yankee-dom, great and all prevading as it is, has never, we believe, soared higher than that of a recently discovered son of perfidious Albion, who offers for sale a patented nose shaper, which is warranted, upon an hour's application daily to the nasal organ, to bring any, even the ugliest, nose into the desired form of beauty. The inventor argues that the nose is composed of pliable cartilege instead of bone, and can consequently be easy manipulated.

ANOTHER terrible colliery explosion has taken place in Wales. Every year large numbers of British miners are killed by these terrible accidents, which recur with such frequency that we are forced to believe that coal mining is carried on in Great Britain even more carelessly than it is in some parts of Pennsylvania. In this last explosion, though the number of killed is not so large as it has been in some cases, still eleven dead bodies had already been taken out of the burning mine, and a number of other miners were still missing yesterday.

IF THE rumor, in New York, yesterday, be true Mayor Hall, the last of the leaders of the infamous Tammany ring, has retreated to Canada. Mr. Hall was the only one of the notorious quartette who had any social position to lose, and, until he became involved in the Tammany schemes, there were few men in the metropolis who were more highly esteemed, or held a more enviable place in society. As a man of liberal education, respectable family, cultivated tastes, and comfortable income, he ranked among the leading gentlemen of the city, but corruption laid hold on him and he has gone to join his fellow criminals.

WE HAVE heard of Webster bowing his profound brow before the tomb of Shakespeare. We have read of unhappy lovers weeping tears of sympathy over the monument of Abelard and Heloise. We recall a description of a visit paid by the renowned Marquis de Lafayette to the grave of his immortal friend and companion in arms at Mount Vernon, but we never heard of a more touching spectacle than must have been presented by the unrestrained emotion and loud voiced eulogy to which the Grand Mogul of thieves, the great Tweed, gave utterance over the corpse of the Sultan of Robbers. And well might he weep, for doubtless he will never so nearly see his like again.

THE LABOR REFORM organization of the State, which does not boast of any great numerical strength, or of any very influential leaders, has resolved to put candidates in the field next fall for Governor and other offices on its own account. They will thus at once develop their weakness and materially injure the prospects of any reform they may honestly hope to accomplish. The Temperance partisans who rushed into the political arena last campaign with an independent ticket, came out of the contest so badly beaten that they will hardly ever renew the effort to gain a point for the good cause they espouse at the ballot-box against old and disciplined political parties that have more than one issue at stake. The Labor Reformers may derive a wholesome lesson out of the defeat of their erratic temperance friends, and keep clear of any attempt to elect candidates on any single plank platform.

WE are informed that one of our Representatives at Harrisburg intends introducing at an early day a bill authorizing the County Commissioners to appoint three English newspapers to do the official advertising for the county, instead of two, as the law now stands. The Commissioners and Controller of the county wish it understood they are opposed to the measure. As this bill is part of the arrangement made some time ago with certain parties, provided a certain newspaper would favor certain things, we hope the member who is to introduce it understands what he is doing, and will not be made a cat's paw of, to do the dirty work of others, who will deny it when called to an account by the tax payers. We are promised in a few days further developments of this, as well as other schemes, intended to be snaked through the Legislature this winter, whereby the pockets of our tax payers are to be raided on, and hope before many days to ventilate them—let it hurt whom it may.

THE AMERICAN FISH CULTURISTS' ASSOCIATION has a great work before it. Thousands of our streams which once swarmed with finny inhabitants are now desolate, and each year the supplies of fish necessary to fill the demands of the great cities are brought from greater distances. The designs of this association, if thoroughly carried out, would result in re-stocking our fishless waters, so that once more they would glisten with the sparkling piscatorial tribes, while the rocks would again teem with patient disciples of the gentle Isaac, dropping the worm, trolling the minnow or casting the fly, destined to prove the fatal bait for greedy fish. Any doubting Thomas who queries: "Can these things be?" may at once be answered in the affirmative, for that they are possible has been clearly proven. Whether they ever shall be is a different thing, however; but the Association is active, and is to hold its second annual meeting next month in Albany, whither all persons interested in fish culture, are invited.

IT REALLY begins to look as if Mexico was getting to appreciate the advantages of having a stable government. Revolution used to be the normal condition of that unfortunate country. Then Napoleon tried to settle the land of the Montezumas according to the same receipt which he had successfully used in France, but the Mexican people resisted, and after a few years successfully beat back the invader. Since then Juarez, who seems to understand the difficult art of governing his countrymen better than any one else, has directed the government and kept the public affairs, though always turbulent, in comparative order. Recently, to be sure, a little of the old insurrectionary spirit has shown itself again, but the President really appears to have a stable hold upon his countrymen, and his government has gained a certain amount of strength, so that the revolutionists have been repeatedly repulsed, and, according to the latest telegrams, have been disastrously defeated at Oaxaco, with serious loss, so that it will doubtless now degenerate into a wholesale brigandage, which is never completely exterminated in the remote and mountainous states of the Mexican Republic.

HARRISBURG has just done a sensible thing in adopting an ordinance by her City Councils, making vaccination compulsory. As the framing of such a law is attended with considerable difficulty in order to make the provisions both efficacious and just, we herewith submit the ground work of the ordinance adopted by the city Fathers of the capital:

The first section authorizes the appointment of nine vaccine physicians, one for each ward, at a salary of $50 per annum, who shall visit every house in their respective wards and vaccinate all those who have not been vaccinated within the last seven years. The second section makes it the duty of said physicians to report parties refusing to be vaccinated to the Mayor, who shall direct said person to be vaccinated, and in case of refusal the Mayor is authorized to impose a fine of not more than $50 and costs. The third section makes it the duty of the police constables to make a careful canvass of the city and report the names of such parties who have not been vaccinated or who are unable to pay for the same; and also provides for the publication of the names and residences of the vaccine physicians in the daily papers of the city. The fourth section provides that all vaccine matter shall be procured and paid for by the city, and be of undoubted purity, and makes it the duty of the Mayor to procure such matter.

IT WOULD be too bad, indeed, should the late heavy snow storms in the West interfere with the grand buffalo hunt, promised by gallant Phil. Sheridan, to His Highness the Duke Alexis. Buffalo hunts are supposed to possess particular and peculiar charms for foreigners, there being so much wild dash and excitement in them, and a participation in one is the entertainment of superlative pleasure to tender distinguished guests from abroad. It is a characteristic of American character to offer sights and sports to strangers which they themselves do not care much about. Few of our people would care to undergo the tedious hardships of a buffalo hunt for the questionable pleasure in it, but will with earnest enthusiasm press the foreigner to engage in the "exhilarating sport." It is kindness and "bluff" of course that prompts such generosity, and in this instance we hope that Alexis will fully appreciate American hospitality. It may be a ruse to get rid of him on the plains by losing him among the Indians, a fate purposely visited on a brother Russian Prince, young Gortschoff, during our war, who for all anybody knows is still hunting buffaloes somewhere in the wild West. We hope, however, our army officers have no such motives down below their show of courtesy and hospitality in the case of the Duke.

AERIAL NAVIGATION is a subject in which the popular confidence is very limited, we have been so long on the verge of accomplishing something in that line, without actually doing so, that there is a general tendency to believe that it is a thing which is not to be done. Yet there is something very fascinating in the idea of being able to journey at will through the air. We have learned to travel over the earth's surface more swiftly than the antelope, and over the billows of the sea as buoyantly and with more speed than the albatross, while we can at least emulate the frog in the water; but all our efforts at imitating the birds of the air have resulted in our being able to elevate ourselves above the earth and then be abandoned to the mercy of the winds. Innumerable inventors have wasted time and money and talents in vain upon experiments looking to the construction of some practical flying machine. Last year we were told that the great problem had been solved in California, but the solution does not seem to have been reliable. Now we learn that a Philadelphian, Judson by name, has produced the model of a flying machine which is in every respect satisfactory, but there are persons who refuse to have any faith in models, from those of wash boards all the way round the circle to those of flying and perpetual-motion machines.

THEN AND NOW.

Our readers will recollect that only a few months ago we animadverted quite severely on some remarks made by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, when discussing before a Baltimore meeting of the Democracy the Ku-Klux bill passed at the last session of Congress. The following extract, taken from a recent address of that gentleman on the subject of the evidence adduced on the trials of the Ku-Klux in South Carolina, will convince the mind of any fair thinking man that Reverdy now entertains a different opinion of the "abused Southerners" from that related in his former address, and it is quite possible that even he thinks now that the act of Congress to suppress Ku-Kluxism is none too severe. It must be remembered that Mr. Johnson was retained as counsel for the accused marauders, and this is what he thinks of their conduct:

"I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse nor justification; they violate every obligation which nature and law impose upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible alike to the obligations of humanity and religion. But, if justice shall not overtake them, there is a tribunal from which they may not hope to escape; it is their own judgment; that tribunal which sits in the heart of every living man; that still, small voice which strikes through every heart—the voice of conscience—the voice of God. If it has not already startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of Heaven, that that voice will speak before they shall be called upon to account for the transactions of this world; that it will so speak as to make them penitent; and that, trusting in the dispensations of Heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of that great tribunal, there will be found in the fact of their penitence or in their previous lives some small grounds upon which God may say—Pardon!"

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

Prior to the passage of the act of July, 1868, regulating the exportation of distilled spirits, there were exported annually about one hundred thousand millions of gallons of distilled spirits which brought back handsome returns and added largely to our exchange. But the act of Congress of July, 1868, effectually choked off all such exportation, and thereby seriously crippled the distilleries of the country. Since its passage the distilling interest has been languishing, and many engaged in the business have had to entirely suspend operations for local demand alone had to be supplied. The Canadian distillers came into the field when the law was enacted as purchases of our corn and rye, and taking it to their own borders, manufactured it into spirits in which shape they forwarded it, *via* New York, to Europe, thus taking out of the pockets of our home capitalists engaged in the manufacture of spirits the profits rightly belonging to them, and depriving the treasury of the country of the benfits of our immense crops of grain when manufactured in other shapes. It is a wise economy for a government to watch over all the interests and to protect them as far as possible, and hence we view with favor the proposition of Mr. Sumner to consolidate all the taxes on distilled spirits, as his recently introduced bill proposes, establishing a stamp tax of 75 cents per gallon. We should much sooner see the tax doubled or trebled, as whisky would stand it and should be made bear as heavy taxation as possible, especially if the income tax be abolished.

The tobacco interest is also suffering from a lack of proper regulation and proper establishment of the rates of taxation. We are in favor of taxing it as heavily as it will stand, and of deriving as much income from it as possible without injuring the interest. We believe that there should be no invidious distinction made by the taxation of the Southern manufacturers of plug tobacco just double what is assessed on their rivals who make "fine cut" in the North. A uniform tax should be established promptly, and so release the interest from the uncertainty which now seriously embarrasses it and causes a great suspension of work in all the great factories of Richmond and other Southern points.

THE NEW FREIGHT AND PASSENGER DEPOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Your remarks in regard to complaints of our citizens at the removal of our freight depot and delay in the erection of the new buildings is well timed and correct; and the question naturally arises, who is to blame? But few who daily pass the debris of our old depot know that the railroad officials and our Councils have come to a dead lock on this subject. It appears the railroad company had everything arranged to put up an extensive freight depot on the ground formerly occupied by the Pearl Mills, as well as a large and convenient building on the site of the old passenger depot. In making their plans, and in order to have the passenger depot of a size worthy of our growing city, the officials found it necessary to estimate for the use a few feet of ground north of the old building, along the park, and which ground they have been using for several years for one of their tracks. This space is really a continuation of Church avenue west of Federal street, and our Councils have suddenly discovered that they want this street opened, for what purpose no one seems to know, for the west end would come out on a sharp curve of the railroad, just where Stockton avenue comes out, and why any person would wish to drive along a street within ten feet of the railroad tracks, when they can use Stockton avenue and have the same outlet, is a question difficult to answer.

Now, then, who is to blame in this matter? What do the railroad officials want or claim? Do they ask a free grant of this ground? If they will give a fair price for it, why not sell it? If Councils have no power to sell it, why not ask the Legislature for it? Will delay make the matter any better? Are not these new depots a matter in which every citizen of Allegheny and many of Pittsburgh are deeply interested? The old depot was a disgrace to our city, and now that the eye sore is removed, why defeat the erection of the new buildings? Every hour that they are delayed is a direct loss to the business men of our city, and they are unanimous in denouncing any action of Councils which does not look to a compromise of this difficulty. It is perhaps not generally known how much trade we get from the numerous accommodation trains pouring into Allegheny. It is one of the conditions of the right of way of the Fort Wayne Railroad through our city, that *all* the accommodation trains must start from and end their return trips at Allegheny Station. Is it reasonable to suppose that the thousands who daily visit our stores and markets from down the road will continue to give us this trade if they have not a decent depot in which to rest a few minutes before trains start.

Besides all this, there is good authority for saying that about the time the old depot was torn down the railroad company tried to purchase all the property from their tracks down to Lacock street, which would make a complete square, upon which they proposed to erect a mammoth building, for the general offices of the new Pennsylvania Company, and for all this is likely to occur now may inferred from a statement of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE of a few days since, that the Pennsylvania Company had made an offer for the Postoffice corner in Pittsburgh. How long must the great interests of our people be held in check by those who should be the first to advance their prosperity?

There is a class who are ever ready to cry down the Pennsylvania R.R. While we admit that this great corporation is apt sometimes to overlook public interest in the gigantic moves they are compelled to take by competing lines, we will maintain that they have expended money lavishly in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and in a general way, are willing to do what is fair and just when not approached in the spirit of stubbornness. It is claimed by some of the Allegheny Councils that the railroad company have repeatedly violated their ordinances, and are not entitled to any further favors. While this may be so, we will venture to assert that not a single violation of the city laws has occurred which cannot be traced directly to a failure on the part of the city authorities to enforce the ordinances. For instance, some months ago Allegheny Councils ordered the railroad company to erect gates at all streets crossed by their tracks. The railway officials did not erect the gates, the city authorities did not enforce the law, and a few days ago a locomotive ran into and overturned a barouche at the Federal street crossing, and two ladies and a gentleman came within an inch of being mangled to death. It does not require an attorney to say that the occupants of the carriage could and should sue the city as well as the railroad company for heavy damages.

But in regard to the new depot question. Let us hear from some of our councilmen. Let us know what extraordinary demands the railway folks make, that they cannot secure this piece of ground, and thus finish with the opening season the long looked for and much needed improvements which our growing city needs and demands. This is no light matter, and while we have tried to speak of the subject without casting any unjust reflections on Councils, we cannot refrain from saying in conclusion that if they will not take some measures to compromise matters, so that the buildings can go on, the people will hold them responsible for the delay, and are entitled to and must have a full explanation. FEDERAL STREET.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Gentlemen—Several months since I was called upon by Mrs. Mary Morris, mother of Amos Morris, deceased, late a private Company I, 155th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, who stated she was reduced to want, having no money to pay attorney's fees, and solicited my services in securing her a pension.

Having addressed to her several letters to advise her of the condition of her case, and having received no reply, I know of no other way to reach her, except the hope that by publication of this note some friend of her's may call her attention to my efforts in her behalf, and thereby lead to the consummation of a charitable purpose.

Yours very truly,
JAS. S. NEGLEY.

AN ODE TO FEELING.

The small pox in Chicago is the Chicago *Post's* provocation for printing the following poem:

"How are you, Johnny Jones, my friend?"
"How are you, Johnny boy?"
I clapped him cordially and cried
"Old friend, I wish you joy!"

"A merry Christ——mas!" but just then
He jumped at me and growled:
He doubled up his fists and swore
And got right up and howled.

I never saw a man so mad.
He stamped upon the ground,
And talked swearwords and danced and writhed
And twisted 'round and 'round.

"Mad dogs," I screamed; and then he said
To quiet the alarm:
"Oh! Jim, I'm vaccinated there;
Don't touch me on that arm!"

THE famous "stuffed captain" in the Prussian army has at length received a satisfactory explanation by the official press. In all Prussian budgets there figures a captain of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, for whose pay the estimates are charged with 1,200 thalers, though the officer's name is not to be found on the army list. The mystery has given rise to many humorous, but none the less, violent attacks from the Progressionists, who scented in the item one of the numerous false pretenses by which the Government was supposed to obtain funds. The "stuffed captain," who was again made the subject of a fierce attack in the latest fight over the budget, turns out to be none other than His Majesty himself, by his Imperial dignity Captain of his own Foot Guards. He does not, however, pocket the 1,200 thalers for his own use, but pays them regularly towards the support of the tallest men in that company of giants, for which, like Frederick the Great, he has a constitutional tenderness.

THE LATE SAMUEL GORMLY, ESQ.

"Justum et tenacem propositi virum."—HORACE.

When upon the day of his decease, the present writer took up the *Evening Chronicle*, and read the announcement of his friend's death, it was not without a feeling of painful revulsion and of solemn interest. But his serenity was soon restored, when there was presented to his mind those sweet words of the holy Psalmist: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of the saints." Samuel and himself first met at the Pittsburgh Academy, then kept by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, who taught the languages to the boys in the neighborhood, and who had the faculty of inspiring all who affected study, with his own enthusiastic admiration of classic excellence and beauty. He was an assiduous teacher, but would sometimes relieve the ordinary routine of study by public exercises in declamation, in which the present writer bore a conspicuous part. Gormly did not often speak himself, for he rather shrank from public observation; but he took a deep interest in these exhibitions and heartily joined in the undue applause with which they were greeted.

In these, our schoolboy days, Gormly was a central figure and was mixed up with every passing occurrence and every occasion of interest. But our schoolboy days at length came to an end, and it became necessary to decide upon our professions in life. Gormly chose the law, but the writer, after being diverted for a while from his original destination on the ground of certain doubts about the authority of Divine Revelation, returned like an elastic rod to his original inclination, took orders in the Church and was an assistant to Mr. Hopkins in Trinity Parish. His services Gormly never missed, but, leaving the task of criticism to other and mature minds, listened with evident satisfaction to the crude productions of his youthful friend, and seemed to like to encourage him by his presence and to show his appreciation of his efforts. He had been brought up under a different form of worship, but under the auspices of that remarkable man, John H. Hopkins, had learned to appreciate the beauty of our ritual and to conform to our hallowed usages.

At length the writer migrated to the South, but occasionally visiting Pittsburgh at distant intervals and preaching before his old congregation, he always had the pleasure of finding among his too partial auditors his old and faithful friend, the subject of this notice. To Pittsburgh, however, he was destined to return, becoming, in the autumn of 1858, the Rector of Christ Church, Allegheny, where his unfaltering friend often met him at the communion table, commemorating, in the most edifying manner, the death of the Redeemer, and cheerfully contributing both towards the extinction of the debt and the improvement of the church edifice.

But we now come to the closing scene. One day meeting the writer in the street and telling him that in the ensuing December he would complete his 70th year, he accordingly lived until he fulfilled the natural term of life, and then he fell asleep, his mantle falling upon his children, all of whom, together with his honored wife, went with him in all things.

And so thou hast left us, dear companion of my boyhood, and unfaltering friend of my mature years. Oh, Gormly! Thou wast an honest man. "In thine eyes a vile person was contemned, but thou honored them who fear the Lord." A true friend, a sincere worshipper of thy God, a loving disciple of thy Savior, thou wilt long be had in remembrance, and so often as he who pens these lines doth think of thee, he will call to mind those beautiful words of "the man of feeling," where speaking of Harley, he says: I sometimes visit the grave, I sit in the hollow of the tree. It is worth a thousand homilies. Every noble feeling rises within me, every beat of my heart awakens a virtue—but it will make you hate the world. No! there is such an air of gentleness around, that I can hate nothing, but as to the world, I pity the men of it.

D. C. P.

Allegheny City.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

THE New York *Independent* says: Dr. Wines who has lately returned from Europe, where he visited many prisons, as well as made arrangements for the World's Prison Congress at London, next July, adds the weight of his experienced testimony to the general praise of the Irish prison system. He saw it in actual operation, and, like all who do so, he was specially impressed by the success of the open air prison (in Ireland the expression may be permitted) which has long existed at Lusk, near Dublin. Here convicts pass the final period of their sentence, after graduating by good conduct from the prisons of greater hardship and restraint; and from Lusk they go forth on ticket-of-leave, to earn their bread as honest laborers. Consequently, the absence of bars and bolts and guards at the prison barracks on Lusk Common—which to a believer in the old fashioned order of things would seem the hight of absurdity—is found to be not only feasible, but highly useful as a preparation, by large doses of liberty, for the still greater freedom enjoyed by the convict upon ticket-of-leave. And the results of this system, as shown by the genuine reformation and honest lives of many of the Irish convicts prove, that it is among the best ever devised. Lusk is, in fact, a reform school for men, and, as such, it continues to be highly successful.

Encouraged by this, the zealous philanthropists in this State have procured for themselves the form of an organization to establish a reform school for men at Warsaw, the county seat of Wyoming county, in Western New York, and have raised several thousand dollars to begin their experiment. They propose that on a farm of not less than two hundred acres, suitable buildings to accommodate not less than two hundred persons shall be erected, and such shops as shall be required. There will be no guard walls, no dungeons, bolts, locks or chains, and no weapons of offence or defense; but, instead, the best possible moral, religious, educational and industrial influences. It is intended that the establishment shall be a retreat, a home, a workshop, and a school combined in one—a half-way house of redemption between society and prison. In short, it is to be an upper story added to the prison system of New York, as the Lusk Prison is the upper story of the Irish system.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* has the following: In the money article of this paper on Monday the rather startling statement was made that one hundred and eighty murders were committed in this city last year and that not one person had been executed for any of them. The facts of the case, stated with entire accuracy of detail, amply sustain the charge. They show that the entire number of "murders" in 1871 was 175, divided as follows: Homicides, 42; infanticides, 5; criminal abortion, 2; infants found dead, 126. To this catalogue may be added deaths by riot, 52; deaths by the Westfield disaster, 84; and 67 by drowning from "causes unknown." There were also 108 suicides. We might add to this catalogue of horrors, but we forbear, and address ourselves to one special department in this fearful record. The homicides of 1871 were 42, by persons known, 34; unknown 8. For the sixteen years including 1856 and 1871, the total number of homicides in this city was 746, of these 574 were by persons known and 172 by persons unknown. The average for the sixteen years is 46. But one person suffered "judicial asphyxia" in 1871, and that was for a crime committed in another year. An analysis of the homicidal cases of 1871 shows that in only five cases of the forty-two have the assassins been tried and punished and in these instances the sentences were to State Prison for varying terms from two to ten years. In nineteen cases the assailants were never arrested. Five are in prison awaiting trial on decision of an appeal, and twelve have been discharged on bail, some of them to stalk the streets—the terror of the city, and continue their deeds of criminal violence—their fresh bail bonds crowding the pigeon-holes of the Justices' and the prosecuting officers.

THE Missouri *Democrat* says: Carl Schurz affects to be profoundly sincere, but his whole career for months has been marked by profound hypocricy. His plan has been to hoodwink the country by the pretense of opposing Grant's renomination from a Republican standpoint, whilst he and his coadjutors in Missouri have all the time been working steadily upon the fixed programme of a Democratic and renegade Republican coalition. In St. Louis we have stood at the focal point of the scheming, and therefore know whereof we speak. When loudest and oftenest professing frankness, Schurz was really closest and darkest; and while Republicans in the East were admiring his rhetoric and paying homage to his magnilloquent patriotism—word cheap!—his creatures here were in caucus with Democrats with the express object of defeating the Republican party in '72. How could we help interpreting him by the acts of men who claimed to speak for him and whose claims he tacitly admitted? To us it was a rare picture: the Senator at Washington among Republican Senators, appealing for the confidence of the national Republican party as its one truest friend, compelled to sharp faithfulness by such friendship only, and his coterie in St. Louis chucklingly cementing the league which Schurz was gradually and skillfully to pull through. As one sees the acting of a play he has read to the end, we have anticipated each scene in the demagogues' drama concocted and rehearsed in this city months ago, to be presented on the national stage of '72 as honest real life. The stake played for—to change the figure—was rich and tempting, the "Missouri experiment" suggested it and made it promising, the game has been deep, some of the strokes masterly, but a popular instinct sharper than the tricksters' wit has detected and will infallibly frustrate them.

THE Boston *Post* says: The Spanish authorities seem somewhat taken aback by the report of the seizure of the Florida, and manifest, happily for them and for us, an amicable disposition. It would be the height of folly in Spain to provoke the United States to a war at this time, when she could count upon no ally capable of inflicting serious injury upon us, and when she has difficulties enough of her own to contend with. Not only the Cuban affair, which is the chief thorn in her side, but the anarchical condition of the mother country herself requires all the patience and judgment which her statesmen possess. It would be well, before undertaking to mount any high stilts, to obtain a Ministry which can stay in office a fortnight without running to the King in a whirlwind of mutual recrimination and pitching their resignations at his perplexed head. Events are constantly demonstrating that it is rather more than Spain can do just now to govern herself. There is doubtless a large Spanish party who, being called upon to fight the advocates of a republic at home, tooth and nail, naturally feel in a resentful temper toward the republic over the water which is suspected of coveting Cuba, that richest though now volcanic province of the monarchy; but resentment is a luxury which it is too often necessary to forego, and the Spanish Cabinet is probably at least wise enough to see this.

AN exchange in an article on sea sickness observes: An authority on this subject says: "I am much surprised at the opinion which is so prevalent, of the incurability of sea-sickness. I believe the opinion to exist among the non-medical part of the community from sheer ignorance, and among sea-going surgeons from a supiness to apply remedies—a fault to which they are rather too subject. In the greater number of instances I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, then, if there is no organic disease, I give five drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in five or six hours. The almost instant effect of this treatment, if coupled with a few simple precautions, is to cause an immediate sensation, as it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost total relief of the nausea and sickness, likewise curing the distressing headache, and usually causing a quiet sleep, from which the passenger awakes quite well."

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, whilst, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some disease of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that stage when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have begun to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves and dissipates them and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for $7.50. Dr. Keyser's private office for lung examinations, 167 Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 A.M. until 1 P.M. and from 3 until 6 P.M.

THE ONLY PLACE IN PITTSBURGH
TO GET THE GENUINE
St. Louis Magnetic Spring Water
IS AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.
Fresh supply just received from the Springs.

WINTER-PROOF SYSTEMS.

Thick boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season to transpierce the warmest clothing, and are apt to affect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive organization may produce consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously affected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scout at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"KNOX"
SEED HOUSE.
Our Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue, containing Eighty Pages,
Is now ready for distribution. Mailed free on receipt of Stamp.
☞ Trade Price List for Dealers only.
☞ Special Price List for Gardeners only.
☞ Mailed Free to Applicants.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
No. 137 Liberty St.
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MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York
dec7:1y50 MWF

American Watches
Of all Kinds, in Gold and Silver Cases.
NEW STYLE HOWARD WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
FINE STEM WINDERS.
GOLD CASES made to order of any style and weight, and warranted as represented, by
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.

Waltham Watches.
One of these Watches, either in Gold or Silver Case, makes a very appropriate
Holiday Gift
Of Permanent value. A complete assortment at
HASLETT & KENNEDY,
79 Smithfield Street.
de13

Holiday Goods.
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street,
CORNER PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY.
Is selling his large and fine stock of
Watches and Jewelry
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
Call and see before making purchases. de30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Popular Prices!
At 50c., Brown Corded Velveteens, Dark Shades, suitable for Boys' Suits, a great bargain.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, good styles, Striped and Plaid.
At 62½c., Rolled Silk Poplins.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres, worth 50c.
At 50c., Pure Mohair Lustres, an extra bargain.
At 25c., Plaid and Striped Poplins.
At 18¾c., Tycoon Repps, for wrappers.
At 12½c., Dark Delaines, good styles, best quality.
At 50c., 4-4 White Country Flannels, all wool.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 90c., Heavy Black Waterproof Cloth.
DRESS GOODS.
A complete stock of Black Dress Goods.
Second Mourning Dress Goods.
Plain and Fancy Poplins.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
ALL KINDS OF
Country, Eastern, Rob Roy and Opera
FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,
AT
The Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
Some Very Extra Bargains
IN
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS
In Linen, Cambric and Muslin, consisting of Tucked, Ruffled, Plain and Embroidered Skirts.
Night Dresses, Dressing Sacques,
CHEMISES,
Drawers, Bridal Sets, &c.,
ALL OF WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT
VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Goods are slightly soiled, and must be sold to make room for fresh stock.
Hamburg Embroideries,
WHITE GOODS,
TOWELS,
Fine Damask Table Cloths,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
At Bargain Prices.
PLEASE REMEMBER THE PLACE,
HORNE & CO.'S
New Retail Stores,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
jan4

NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.
EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de0:d

Pianos and Organs.

Guaranteed 5 years.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE CITY.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents.
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, Latest, Best and Cheapest editions published in this and other countries. Send for catalogue and price list.
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C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, Jr.

C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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Attractive Prices.
At 50c., All-wool Shoulder Shawls.
At 50c., Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' French Wove Corsets.
At $1, Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth $2.
At $1, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $1 50, All-wool Felt Skirts, best bargain of the season.
At 12½c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, a good bargain.
At 18¾c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, extra heavy.
Children's Knit Sacques,
WOOLEN HOODS,
White Goods.
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.
Laces and Embroideries.
Infant's Embroidered Waists.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Underwear.
Gents' Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Sash and Neck Ribbons,
Neckties and Comforters,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic, curing

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects annadirtly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians, and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
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Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private building by indirect or direct radiation.
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Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
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With Numerous Private Buildings.
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STEAM HEATING
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High or Low Pressure.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
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215 Centre Street, New York.
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Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

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DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

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We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Roads—1871	110¾	110¾
5-20—1862	109¾	109¾
" 1864	110¾	110
" 1865	110¾	110
" 1865 new	109¾	109¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	109¾	109¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	108¾	108¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	95¾
Do Scrip	92	92
Erie	36	35¾
Reading	114¾	114¾
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾
Do Scrip	87	87
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Chicago & N W	69¾	69¾
Do. Preferred	91¾	92
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾
Do. Preferred	83¾	83¾
Wabash	73¾	73¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	55	56¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Adams Express	90¾	90¾
U. S. Express	61	60¾
Wells, Fargo	60¾	60¾

—Messrs. Silbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Penna. Central	59¾	59¾
Reading R. R.	57	57¾
Camden & Amboy	127¾	127¾
Lehigh Navigation	60¾	60¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	46	46
Central Transportation	40	40
Empire Transportation	—	55
Union Transportation	—	23
Pittsburgh R R	93	93
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	91	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61	61
Penn. R. R.	57¾	58
Schuylkill Navigation	10¾	10¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	108¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110	U. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	111	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	—

—The New York *Bulletin*, of Wednesday, says:—"The market for commercial paper was dullier than yesterday, prime still being quoted at 9@12 per cent. The check to the demand was the suspension of one of the heavy goods commission firm of Sprague, Coleman & Co. It is, perhaps, but just to say that the Sprague firm is one of the Rhode Island family. Mr John R. Gardner was, we understand, a special partner up to the first of the year. The only new development in the $900,000,000 negotiation is that the Rothchilds make their offer dependent on the interest being payable on all except $100,000,000 in London. The Secretary approves of the plan, but will, of course, have to obtain additional legislation to enable him to agree to it. This is understood to be the only important obstacle to closing the negotiation."

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Wednesday, reports money more easy in that market as follows: "There was a better feeling in the money market yesterday, with rather more disposition on the part of the banks and capitalists to meet the demands of borrowers. Without being able to materially, if at all, lower rates current last week, the market, may, nevertheless, be quoted sensibly easier. On call, on approved collateral, to good parties, the rates are 6@7 per cent., with a tendency to the lower rate. The street rates for first-class paper are 8@12 per cent., and prime 4 months' paper 10@12 per cent. Inferior paper it is difficult to negotiate."

NEW YORK, January 11, 1872.

Gold opened at 108¾, sold up to 108¾, and closed at 108¾. Loans were made at 7 to 1 for carrying. Daily clearances $49,000,000

Bids for Government gold to-day amounted to $5,249,000 at 108 to 108.74; there were sales of $1,000,000 in one lot at 108.72 to 108.74. Money in the forenoon 7 gold; loans were made in the afternoon at 6 to 5. Governments were dull and weak all day; prices, as compared with last night, show an advance of ¼ on 5-20s of '65, new, and a decline of from ¼ to ¾ of all around. The stock market showed considerable strength throughout the day; Pacific Mail was an attractive feature, as was also Union Pacific. The other stocks which have attracted attention to-day were Lake Shore, Wabash, Reading, Erie and New York Central. Express stocks were lower. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Directors, who held a meeting in this city, adjourned without taking any action on the subject of dividends. It is given out that the dividend on common stock will be declared, and that on the preferred stock will be at the rate of 7 per cent.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons: 1881, 114¾@5-20s, '62, 109¾; '64, 110; '65, —; do new, 110; '67, 111¾; '68, 111¾. Ten-Forties, 109¾. Currency sixes, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 93¾; Tennessees old, 63¾; do new, 64; Virginia new, 54; do old, 56; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 15¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 26; Adams Express, 90¾; Wells-Fargo, 58¾; American Merchants' Union, 59¾; United States, 81; Pacific Mail, 55¾; New York Central, 96; Scrip, 92; Erie, 35¾; do preferred, 66; Harlem, 117; do pref'd, 118; Reading, 115¾; Michigan Central, 116¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 93¾; Illinois Central, 69¾; do preferred, 92; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 54¾; do pref'd, 80¾; Wabash, 73¾; preferred, 83; Fort Wayne, 91; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 118; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 47; C. C. & I., 87¾; Burlington & Quincy, 129; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 215; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 31¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103; Union, 92.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 11.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾@93. 5-20's '62, 91¾; do '65, 94; do '67, 93; 10-40's, 91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £300,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton firm; middling up and 10¾@10¾d. Pork—new 59s. Refined Petroleum 17¾@18s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Flour steady; superfine $5.25@5.75; ex'ra $5.87@6.37. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania red $1.62@1.67. Corn firm; new yellow 78@80c. Oats steady at 55@56c. Coffee firm; Rio 21@22¾c. Sugar steady; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Whisky 92@96c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾. Nitrate Soda, 3. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER.—Very dull; 90@95 per gallon for common to fair, and 60@65 for prime to choice.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal—one house received three car loads to-day—and as stocks are accumulating, the market is easier though as yet there is no quotable change in prices. We continue to quote at $3@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely and the market is largely overstocked, especially with the common and medium grades. Prime to choice roll is in fair demand with sales at 25@28, but anything under these grades is very dull and in large supply.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and drooping; we now quote at 3@3½ per lb.

BROOM CORN—Dull and nominal at 7@10 cts, as to quality.

CHEESE — Small sales at $2,00@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

CHEESE — Unchanged: Goshen, 19@19½; Factory, 16@17½; Dairy, 15@16.

CARBON OIL—Is generally reported dull and it would appear that the best part of the jobbing season is over. We continue to quote at 21 cts for standard brands in car load lots—usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt, or 80 cts per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $9@9 per bbl, according to quality and delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime to choice Jersey cultivated at $12@14 per bbl. Sacketts unchanged at $4@5 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue very dull, though prices are not quotably lower; 10@10½ for halves; 6@6½ for quarters; 3@3½ for eighths, and 12@13 for peeled. Apples, in better supply; sales at 6¾@7¾ for common to fair, and 9@9¾ for prime to choice.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts continue light but the same is true of the demand—quoted at 5½@6 per lb.

EGGS—The receipts are steadily increasing, and while as yet the supply is not large, it is ample for the trade, the demand; fresh cannot fairly be quoted above 35 cts—some dealers reported that they were unable to realize that figure to-day. If the weather should continue fine for another week, it is probable that there will be a still further decline, and, in consequence, dealers generally are anxious to sell. Pickled eggs quoted at 25@30.

FLOUR—The arrivals keep up pretty well and stocks are accumulating somewhat, but the market is firm, prices are fully maintained —an early advance in Minnesota flours is not improbable. Fair to good spring extras, $7@7.25; choice Minnesotas' $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50. Rye Flour, $5.50. SEMOLINA—Is quoted at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—As noted in our last report, the stock of hay is larger than it has been for some time, and the market is dull and weak and prices are barely maintained; fair to prime hand pressed is now fairly quoted at $20@22 per ton, a decline of $4@5 per ton since the resumption of navigation. Shippers by rail will supply at these figures; for hay at those quotations—by river, freights are not so high.

LARD—Is dull and heavy; we quote at 9½ cts, in small lots, and No 2 at 62@63. Demand fair.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cheveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $22@23 per ton for Fine; $20@21 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; small sales at $2.00@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue slow, and the receipts are still increasing; small sales at 70@75 cts per bushel.

POULTRY—Steady at 12@13 for dressed Chickens and 15@16 for Ducks, 16@18 for Turkeys and 9@10 for Geese.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾ ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed shoulders, 8; short ribbed sides, 9; sugar cured shoulders, 8½; sugar cured hams, 13@14; Lard: in tcs, 9¾ cts. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 10. Dried Beef, 10.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4½ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—$2@4 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and unchanged at $6 buying, and $6.25@6.50 selling; sale of 100 bags at $6¾. Timothy Seed dull and nominal at $3.00@3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

Trade in oil continues very quiet. Crude is steady at 8½@8¾ cts for shipping, and unchanged as compared with yesterday. The shipments from Parker eastward continue large, and, so long as the eastern demand holds out, no decline need be expected at that point. It is probable, however, as New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore seem to be drawing mainly on Parker for supplies, that stocks will accumulate on the creek, and that this will cause a decline at the latter point: if so, the demand will then fall off at Parker. Refined, steady for this month—nothing doing in futures; sale 500 bbls buyer 1st half January at 22¾.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Peerless O W, account R S Duncan	224
Nonpareil O W, account L P Tack	450
Oleopolis O W, account R Scott	300
Triumph O W, account T Hackett	770
Vista O W, account H McKelvy	570
Riverside O W, account T Hackett	480
Sterling O W, account R S Duncan	480
Woodville O W, account W Stewart	314
Standard O W, account T King	222
Total	3,850

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. January 10.

John Spear & Co., 106 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Kemp & Co., 100 bbls refined oil to Waring, Wm. McKelvy & Co. 311 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. Blair & Son, 57 bbls refined oil to Wm Blair & Son, Harrisburgh.

Standard Oil Co. 408 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 208 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1,593 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, B & Co. 50 bbls ref oil to J H & Co., Mount Joy, Pa.

Kirkpatrick & L., 221 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Holdship, A & Co. 60 bbls ref oil to Logan & Bro., Phila.

Bunce, N. T. — bbls

Total 331 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Kloman & Co. ore	2	Pitts Bolt Co. ore	1
Shoenberger & Co.	2	Wilson, G & Co., ore	1
Brown & Co. ore	1	Coleman, R & Co., or	1
Total	6		

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

J Wood Sons & Co	3	Lewis, O & P metal	3
Graff, B & Co. m	10	Lewis, R & D, metal	3
Lindsey & McC. metal	3	J Wood & Co, ore	1
Nimick & Co. metal	16	Lower Union Mills	9
Hallman & H, metal	3	Superior Mills, metal	5
Reamer, H, metal	1	Loomis & C, metal	1
J W Porter, metal	6		
Total	64		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Brown & Co. m	1	Lewis, O & P, metal	2
Total	1		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R.

J W Porter, metal	1	Hallman & H, metal	5
Total	1		6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J Reamer, metal	9	Bryan & C, metal	4
Nimick & Co. metal	7	Lloyd & Black, met.	6
J Weter, metal	3	J Wood & Co, metal	3
J W. Porter metal	4	Jones & L., metal	1
Total	37		

WEST PENNA. R. R.

Graff, B & Co, metal 1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton advanced; sales 3,000 bales; middling uptand 21¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $6@6.30; common to good extra $6.40@6.90; good to choice $6.85@7.40; white wheat western extra $7.40@7.55. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 92c. Grain dull; No 2 spring wheat in store $1.52@1.56; No 1 $1.57@1.59; amber red $1.60@1.61; amber $1.62@1.64; amber $1.70@1.71; white $1.70@1.75. Rye quiet; western 90@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; new western mixed afloat 74@75c; new white southern and old western mixed afloat 77c. Oats dull and heavy; western and Ohio 54¾@56c. Rice firmer at 9@9½c. Hay steady; shipping $1.35 @1.40; retail lots $1.55@1.80. Hops firmer. Coffee firm; Rio 19¾@21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¾c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 8¾@8¾c. Crude petroleum 12¾c; refined 23¾@23¾c. Turpentine unchanged. Pork unchanged. Beef hams more active at $22@25. Cut meat. Dressed hogs dull at $5@6½c. Cut meats dull and unchanged; middles dull. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter steady; western 11@23c; State 23@30c. Cheese dull at 11@14c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Arrival of beeves for two days, 1,500; all selling quick at still stronger prices; quality fair, with no extras; most stock sells at 11@12c; quite thin 10½c; bulls 8c; good cattle 12¾, and would bring 13; quick if prime; 4 cars Cherokees, 6¾ cwt, at 10¾c; 2 cars very thin 5 cwt Illinois 8¾@8¾cts 6¾ cwt, at 11¾@11¾c; 6 cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, at 11¾@12c; 4 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, at 11¾@12c. Sheep are still scarce; 4,400 arriving to-day, after 2,300 yesterday; prime stock has further advanced, selling at 8@8½c; 1 deck choice of 132 lbs Kentucky sold at 8¾c; thin sell at 7c; 2 cars fair 76 lbs Ohio sold at 7¾c; 2 cars 91 lb Michigan 8¾c, with 1 car 104 lb State at the same price. Hogs weak to-day, with 4,300 head arriving after 7,000 yesterday; they are lower, selling at 4¾@5¼c; city dressed sell at 5¾@7c; extremes mostly at 6@6¾c, with western dressed at 5¾@5¾c.

BUFFALO, January 11.—Cattle: receipts 48 cars, making supply 176 cars; a decrease of 103 cars at the same time last week; market steady and firm; offerings light; sales meagre; sales of 62 head Illinois, Sheep: receipts 2,000; market brisk and firm; sales of 740 Indianas ranging from $5 to 95 lbs at $6.50@7.12½c; 615 Michigans ranging from $4 to 90 lbs at 4½@6c. 675 Canada sheep ranging from 92 to 100 lbs at $6.37½@6.50. Hogs: receipts 3,400 head; market quiet and a shade easier; sales at $4.00@4.70 for medium to choice; bulk sales at $4.75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 11.—Flour in good demand for low priced grades, ranging at $5.25@5.75; Indiana superfine and low extra, but the offerings were light and sales restricted; high grades quiet. Wheat opened a shade easier, but the weakness was lost at the close; No 1 spring $1.27@1.27¾; No 2 1.23¾; No 3 $1.12½@1.13; seller February $1.25¾. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 41¾@41¾; rejected 38¾@39c; seller February 41¾@42; seller April 43½@43¾c. Oats firmer; No 2 65¾@66c; seller February 35c; March 33½c. Rye active and advanced; No 2 68¾@69c. Barley dull and declined; No 2 for fall 64@66c; for fresh receipts; seller February 62c. Pork firm at $15.15@15.20; seller February 13.90@13.95. Lard dull and unchanged 8¾c. Bulk meats in fair request and unchanged. Beef products unchanged. Hogs active and firm at $4.15@4.65; dressed quiet and steady at $5@5.35. Whisky steady at 86c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Cotton—an advance asked but none established; middling uplands 21¾c. Flour firm; family $6.90@7.00. Wheat firm at $1.50@1.53. Corn advanced; 48 @49c. Rye active and advanced to 85@85c. Oats steady; No 2 58@59c. Barley firm at 70@85c. Groceries and oil unchanged. Pork dull and declined; sales at $13.12½ for cash; $13.00 for seller the month; $13.37 for seller April. Lard dull; sales at 9¾c. Bulk meats dull but held firmly; no spot sales; asking 8¾@8¾@8½c; sales 230,000 lbs the sides clear rib 8½c; portion seller March; portion April. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Hogs heavy; receipts depress the market; $4.25@4.40c. Receipts 10,000. Whisky firm; 89c. Green meats dull but firmly held; sides 7¾@8¾c; light hams at 7@7¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Paper cambrics of all standard and popular brands advanced today 1c. Nothing in other staple goods. There is a general advance of fully ½c per yard, as follows: Newmarket A brown sheetings have advanced to 12c; Massachusetts H to 13c; do J 10½c; Tallis, Head A to 12½c; Appleton A 13¾ do to 14c; Indian Head, 40 inch do, to 16½c; Washusetts 7¾ to 11¾c; Continental C do to 12c; Pequots H do to 16½c; do O do to 12¾c; Hill's Semper Idem bleached muslins, yard wide, are up to 16½c; do 7-8 do to 15c; Nashua E do to 16½c; Fruit of the Loom 12½c; do corset jeans to 13c; Amoskeag and Stark brown sheetings are up to 14½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Tobacco: sales of 139 hhds at rather stiff figures throughout. Bagging quiet and steady at 13@14c. Cotton dull and unchanged. Wool: Fleece in good shipping demand and supply fair; extra family $6.50. Yarn heat steady at 61@62 Cents. Jeans very light and held by millers. Corn firm; shelled sacked selling at 63c. Oats in good supply; sales of prime 55c sacked. Rye steady; prime 80c. Barley: fall No. 2 56c. Provisions active and firm. New mess pork steady: $14.50 on order. Bacon shoulders 7c; sides, clear rib 7¾c; do clear 7¾c. Hams, S. C. 13½c; do plain 12½c. Bulk shoulders 5½c Lard 9@10¾c. Whisky 88@89c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No 2 $1.22½@1.23 cash; seller February $1.23. Oats: No. 2 firm at 38¾c. Corn: No. 2 mixed 41c. Rye: No. 1 nominal at 68c; No. 2 fall unsettled, 62c. Provisions weak. Mess pork $12.75@13.00; $12.90 bid. Lard 8¾c. Bulk shoulders, 6¾@7c. Hogs: live lower; $4.20@4.25; dressed $5.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—Flour quiet. Wheat: No. 1 red winter held nominally at $1.47@1.48. No. 2, $1.38@1.40. No. 1 Illinois $1.42@1.43. Refined petroleum quiet at 21@21¾c in car lots; 22@23¾c in small lots; crude firm at $4.90 @5.00.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn a shade lower; high mixed 37¾c; low mixed 47¾c; yellow 48¾@49c. Oats dull; Michigan 41¾c. Clover seed $6.10.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 11.—Wheat dull; extra $1.55¾ bid; $1.56 asked; No. 1 white $1.45. Clover seed in demand at $6.15@6.20. Dressed hogs steady at $5.30.

Cotton.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton firm at 20½c. NASHVILLE, January 11.—Cotton firm; low middling 20c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 11.—1 car lumber, R Wardens; 2 car do, G A Mundorf, 1 do do, J C Anderson; 1 do do, S & W H Martin; 1 do do, Hunter & Miller; 107 bbls apples, R C Schmertz; 3 pkgs tobacco, C D Arnsthal & Son; 16 bbls beans, John Parker; 3 do hams, Dunlevy & Bro; 5 bbls whisky, M Grogan; 275 sks oats, Kell & Ritchart; 10 bgs beans, 18 sks oats, W G Miller; 1 car pig iron, McIntosh & Co; 1 car do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car do, Jones & Laughlin; 4 cars do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 20 bales hay, 7 bbls apples, 2 bbls cider, 1 bbl butter, Sellers & Co; 1 car lumber, Carnegie & Bro; 3 bbls tallow, Wm Fincens & Son; 50 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 10 kegs p barley, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 car do, Graff, Bennett & Sheppard; 10 cans shellers, Scobia, Reed & S, 3 bbls p peaches, A Van Possan; 1 dressed hog, Hamilton Smith & Co; 1 car do, Jones & Laughlin; 4 cars do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 20 bales hay, 7 bbls apples, 2 bbls cider, 1 bbl butter, Sellers & Co; 1 car lumber, M Seibert; 15 sacks wheat, John Rose; 9 bbls p apples, Reed & Sheppard; 101 sks ear corn, Marshall & Campbell; 166 sks ear corn, W H Nantker & Son; 481 do do, McShane & Auger; 10 bbls apples, James O'Brien; 2 cars coal, Hubbard & Co; 46 sacks oats, Houck, Jamison & Co; 290 oil bbls, B D Moore; 77 do do, C A Wormcastle.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 11.—1 car hay, 45 bales do, O H Allerton; 1 car corn, 1 do middlings, Scott & Gisal; 95 bbls alcohol, Hallstead Butter & Co; 1124 g banns, M M Shoenberger & Co; 1 car wheat, J W Romgardner; 1 do corn, S B Floyd; 1 do barley, McKee & Scott; 100 bbls flour, Seehmyer & Y; 180 sks barley, 1 car do, P Duff & Son; 13 bales hay, Keil & Richart; 5 bbds sugar, Dilworth, H & Co; 3 do tobacco, A Straub; 44 bbls dried peaches, Arbuckles & Dilworth; 1 do do, J M McCullough & Co; 536 sks malt, P Gerst; 255 do do, G Ober; 1 car barley, I Dickey & Co; 47 sks g fruit, A Graff; 100 bbls pork, Kelly, Lefferty & Hood; 1 car corn, Brecker & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 8 cars pig iron, Hallman & H; 8 do do, J W Porter.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 11.—100 bbls flour, 5 bbls sugar, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 do do, 9 bbls molasses, W Miller; 5 bbls and 1 bx crackers, J A Renshaw; 10 bbls spirits, F Everey; 7 bbls sugar, 51 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 3 bbls do, A G Rose & Co; 500 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 3 bxs butter, Voigt, Mamod & Co; paper and rags, Wm Graham; 50 pkgs butter, 70 bbls flour, 12 sks do, 339 bbls apples, Houck, Jamison & Co; 31 do do, J H Hanna & Co; 12 bbls p nuts, Woodworth & D; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car ore, J Wood, Sons & Co; 12 bbls p nuts, Woodworth & D; 10 pkgs rye, W J Meek; 5 bbls whisky, A G Mc Grew; 1 car shingles, S & W H Martin; 1 car shelled corn, McHenry & Hood.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 11.—1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 25 bales cotton, Hellmes and Co; 11 bbls steel, Workman & Daly; 1 car mill feed, 1 Hippley; 5 bxs soap, Beckhet & Nicbouse; 5 bbls whisky, Isaac Stern; 2 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 40 sacks flour, 35 bbls Fred Owens; 1 car oil bbls, C Lotz; 2 cars hay, Hitchcock, Metz & Co; 1 car do, Johnston & McFarland; 2 cars cooperage, Ralya & R; 4 cks cheese, 4 pkgs sundries, 1 Oseeh; 2 bbls butter, G S Clark; 7 rolls matting, C D Bellier; 1 car hay, M Weil & Co; 2 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 26 sks flour, J C Brown; 7 sks c seed, 5 do flour, 18 do oats, C P Brown; 7 sks c seed, 5 do flour, Hall & Spear; 8 bbls apples, 1 bx butter, John Herbert; 1 car ear corn, M Weil & Son.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, January 11:—*Local.*—10 bbls rope, Jno Enrich; 3 do hogs, Jos Craig; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 sks flour, 4 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, 3 d hogs, J Kreeling; 2 bbls whisky, Rodenheim & B; 2 d pogs, Elwood Bro; 7 sks oats, 6 do corn, J Mc Phimey; 1 bbl tallow, R C Black; 80 bbls salt, Hack & S.

Through—221 cases pickles, 61 kgs pickles, Hanz & Noble; 10 bxs tea, J P Padster; 5 do do Jas Lockhart; 2 do do, Hutchinson & D; 2 do do, J Shipman; 4 pkgs, H Reise; 3 pkgs liquor, John Stern; 5 do do, F Kochendorfer; 1 do tea, S Dyer; 2 bbls liquor, D Keller; 1 bx tea, D Kirsh & Son; 2 rolls carpet, Dunlap & Spiers; 1 pkg goods, H H Myer; 4 pkgs mdse, W H McClinton; 8 pkgs mdse, Erwin & Co; 4 do do, W H Brill.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 11.—5 bales hoops, B Winner; 14 sks oats, Seibert & Berg; 1 bbl butter, J Smith; 2 bbls tallow, 3 r bidst., with a tendency to the lower rate. The street rates for first-class paper are 8@12 per cent., and prime 4 months' paper 10@12 per cent. Inferior paper it is difficult to negotiate."

NEW YORK, January 11, 1872.

Gold opened at 108¾, sold up to 108¾, and closed at 108¾. Loans were made at 7 to 1 for carrying. Daily clearances $49,000,000

Bids for Government gold to-day amounted to $5,249,000 at 108 to 108.74; there were sales of $1,000,000 in one lot at 108.72 to 108.74. Money in the forenoon 7 gold; loans were made in the afternoon at 6 to 5. Governments were dull and weak all day; prices, as compared with last night, show an advance of ¼ on 5-20s of '65, new, and a decline of from ¼ to ¾ of all around. The stock market showed considerable strength throughout the day; Pacific Mail was an attractive feature, as was also Union Pacific. The other stocks which have attracted attention to-day were Lake Shore, Wabash, Reading, Erie and New York Central. Express stocks were lower. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Directors, who held a meeting in this city, adjourned without taking any action on the subject of dividends. It is given out that the dividend on common stock will be declared, and that on the preferred stock will be at the rate of 7 per cent.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons: 1881, 114¾; 5-20s, '62, 109¾; '64, 110; '65, —; do new, 110; '67, 111¾; '68, 111¾. Ten-Forties, 109¾. Currency sixes, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 93¾; Tennessees old, 63¾; do new, 64; Virginia new, 54; do old, 56; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 15¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 26; Adams Express, 90¾; Wells-Fargo, 58¾; American Merchants' Union, 59¾; United States, 81; Pacific Mail, 55¾; New York Central, 96; Scrip, 92; Erie, 35¾; do preferred, 66; Harlem, 117; do pref'd, 118; Reading, 115¾; Michigan Central, 116¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 93¾; Illinois Central, 69¾; do preferred, 92; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 54¾; do pref'd, 80¾; Wabash, 73¾; preferred, 83; Fort Wayne, 91; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 118; do preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 47; C. & I., 87¾; Burlington & Quincy, 129; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 215; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 31¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103; Union, 92.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 11.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾@93. 5-20's '62, 91¾; do '65, 94; do '67, 93; 10-40's, 91¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £300,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—Cotton firm; middling up and 10¾@10¾d. Pork—new 59s. Refined Petroleum 17¾@18s.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Flour steady; superfine $5.25@5.75; ex'ra $5.87@6.37. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania red $1.62@1.67. Corn firm; new yellow 78@80c. Oats steady at 55@56c. Coffee firm; Rio 21@22¾c. Sugar steady; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Whisky 92@96c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾. Nitrate Soda, 3. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER.—Very dull; 90@95 per gallon for common to fair, and 60@65 for prime to choice.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal—one house received three car loads to-day—and as stocks are accumulating, the market is easier though as yet there is no quotable change in prices. We continue to quote at $3@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Continues to come in freely and the market is largely overstocked, especially with the common and medium grades. Prime to choice roll is in fair demand with sales at 25@28, but anything under these grades is very dull and in large supply.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and drooping; we now quote at 3@3½ per lb.

BROOM CORN—Dull and nominal at 7@10 cts, as to quality.

CHEESE — Unchanged: Goshen, 19@19½; Factory, 16@17½; Dairy, 15@16.

CARBON OIL—Is generally reported dull and it would appear that the best part of the jobbing season is over. We continue to quote at 21 cts for standard brands in car load lots—usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt, or 80 cts per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $9@9 per bbl, according to quality and delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime to choice Jersey cultivated at $12@14 per bbl. Sacketts unchanged at $4@5 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue very dull, though prices are not quotably lower; 10@10½ for halves; 6@6½ for quarters; 3@3½ for eighths, and 12@13 for peeled. Apples, in better sup

NEW YORK.

Tammany Tactics.

ELECTION INSPECTORS INDICTED.

Custom House Investigation.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Congressional Investigating Committee met at the hotel this morning. Several anonymous letters were thrown into the waste basket. Ex Appraiser Palmer testified that James L. Thompson, when harbor master, proposed to Palmer to divide the profits on giving large allowances to importers on damaged goods, which proposition Palmer refused, and made it known to Secretary Boutwell. Subsequently Thompson was appointed weigher in the Custom House on a recommendation.

Mr. Palmer testified to his belief that compromises with merchants tended to increase frauds; never heard any convictions believed there were more larcenies of goods while in possession of the Custom House than other wheres. Palmer said he was informed that his connection with the misconduct of Thompson to Secretary Boutwell was the reason of his removal through the efforts of Senator Conkling. Palmer declined to give the name of his informant, and did not give information to Ex Collector Murphy.

Since the inquiry began the committee are divided into "Custom House men" and "The other side." Senators Casserly and Bayard are on "the other side," and press the investigation, while the other gentlemen invariably cross-examine witnesses as counsel for the Custom House. One Bliss is the prompter of Senator Howe in putting questions. Palmer, while under examination to-day, noticed the activity of Bliss in handing written questions to Senator Howe. He said: "I know I am being cross-examined by Mr. Bliss indirectly. I have no objections, provided he consents to go on the stand."

Senator Casserly complained that he has been a week trying to get information from the Custom House with regard to officials.

J. S. Williams, of the Great Western Line of steamers, preferred the present general order system to the old system. But if all steamships had their own general order stores it would save expense and time.

Several letters were received from importers, Custom House officers and others, requesting to be subpœnaed as witnesses.

An affidavit was read and sworn to by John McCabe, late assistant weigher, in which he stated that while so employed "It was a common practice not to actually weigh a large portion of the goods landed in the district, but to take the weight from the foreign mark on the package." He also swore that for two or three weeks before the late election sixteen were employed and paid for full time for duties and labor which only required four men to perform, and that most of said men are still employed.

General Palmer's testimony showed that when Secretary Boutwell did not want to appoint Weigher Thomson, whose unfitness was brought to his notice, Senator Conkling went to the President and influenced him in favor of the applicant.

General Palmer related instances of cases of goods being broken open and plundered while in the stores.

John G. Dale, of the Inman Line, testified that he had not suffered any serious inconvenience from Leet and Stocking's warehouse.

TAMMANY.

The Sachems of Tammany have passed a resolution closing Tammany Hall to all political committees or organizations. The preamble asserts that as no general Democratic committee was elected in 1871, consequently this action ignores the recently constructed general committee on part of the Tammany organization, a proceeding which the *Herald* thinks will lead to a further disruption of the Democratic party of this State.

TAMMANY TACTICS.

The *Times* says that the election of John Cochrane, a Tammany Republican, to the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, and the subsequent retirement of Mayor Hall, so that Cochran would be acting Mayor, is the result of Tammany tactics, as proposed privately by Tweed.

TAMMANY LOCKED OUT.

The Tammany General Committee today applied to Judge Barnard for a writ of mandamus compelling the Sachems to admit them to the hall. It is understood that the writ will be granted as soon as the papers are fully prepared.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

A meeting of the Methodist Sunday School Union was held yesterday. Bishop Morris was chosen President of the Board of Managers. A thousand dollars was appropriated for Sunday School work in Germany, India and South America.

MISS MANSFIELD WATCHED.

Miss Mansfield complains to the police that her house has been watched day and night since the murder of Fisk by strangers. She can not go out for fear of personal violence. An officer promised to give the case his attention.

CITY FINANCES.

The City Chamberlain reports that his predecessor passed over to him money and securities of the city amounting to six million three hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

WELCOME TO JAMES BROOKS.

A large number of journalistic and other prominent citizens have gone down the harbor on a steamer to welcome the Hon. James Brooks on the steamer Algeria, expected to arrive this afternoon.

CASE ENDED.

Judge Aixby, before whom the Fisk-Manstield libel case has been proceeding, states that the case is, of course, now practically ended, and will not be brought up again.

ELECTION INSPECTORS INDICTED.

The grand jury indicted twelve election inspectors of the Sixth ward for fraudulent practices. All appeared in Court and gave bail in $500 each.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

The new operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at the principal office, No. 145 Broadway, was occupied this afternoon.

STOKES VISITED.

Stokes was visited in prison to-day by his father. The interview lasted two hours and was very affecting.

BASE SLANDER.

Mr. Borgh states that Mayor Hall's assertion that the former changed his name when in Russia is a base slander.

FINANCIAL RELIEF.

Governor Hoffman last night signed the bill passed yesterday for the financial relief of New York city.

ATTACHES REMOVED.

The Board of Aldermen to-day removed all the attaches of the old Boards.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank is somewhat diminishing.

ILL.

Erastus Corning is dangerously ill.

RAILROADS.

EAST BRANDYWINE AND WAYNESBURG RAILROAD EXTENSION.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Wednesday last says: The subscribers to the stock of the extension of the above rail road to New Holland, held a meeting at the Styer House, on Tuesday, Dec. 26th, which was largely attended and much interest manifested in the success of the project. T. M. Storb, John Styer and John S. Wallace, were elected to serve as directors to represet the western end of the road. The amount of stock already taken, together with the aid promised by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, renders the speedy construction of this road to New Holland a certainty. A contract will be entered into with responsible parties as soon as possible, and the weather permitting work will be commenced immediately. But for the earnest and untiring efforts of the committee, this project would long since have been abandoned, and they cannot but feel gratified that their labors are about to be crowned with success.

WILMINGTON AND WESTERN.

The advance surveying party of the Wilmington and Western Railroad engineer corps reached Oxford on Thursday last. They came into town in two places, the eastern and western sides. Where they will strike the Baltimore Central will not be determined until the location of the Peach Bottom Railroad is made. The survey would have been completed on Monday had it not been that the level met with an accident and was broken about a mile east of Oxford, which will delay it a few days. The party was accompanied by the Messrs. Donnelly, of Pleasant Garden, who have very generously entertained them for some time. They report that a good road can be made from Landenburg to Oxford, *via* Kimbleville and the Big Elk Creek, with comparatively easy grades, and a distance of about fourteen miles.—*Oxford Press.*

CINCINNATI.

Hon. Henry Stanberry Interviewed.

CINCINNATI, O, January 11.—The *Gazette* of this city to-morrow publishes the substance of an interview which its reporter has had with Hon. Henry Stanberry concerning the damaging statements contained in the newspapers in regard to his experiences during the Ku Klux trials in South Carolina, and especially with reference to alleged discourtesy shown him and associate counsel, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, by leading citizens in Columbia, and the report that they had retired in disgust from the defense in these cases Mr. Stanberry, who had heard of these statements but not read them, on being shown them at once pronounced them wholly without foundation. He said Mr. Johnson and he received in Columbia a warm welcome from the citizens, who repeatedly expressed their grateful sense and full appreciation of their professional services in these cases. A wish was expressed by the citizens that they would accept a public entertainment, but this was discouraged by Mr. Johnson and himself, who found themselves too fully occupied with their professional duties; and besides, under the circumstances, they deemed it inexpedient. Mr. Stanberry showed the reporter a letter from Gen. Wade Hampton, dated Columbia, December 23d, written on the eve of the ex-Attorney General's departure, in which he says: "Allow me, as chairman of the committee inviting you here, to express the sense of obligation felt by our people to you for the zeal you have shown and the great ability you have manifested in the great question now at stake." Mr. Stanberry said Hampton's reception surely was all that could be desired, though they were debarred to some extent from moving in society by the engrossing nature of their duties. Mr. Stanberry said their purpose in visiting Columbia was to argue legal questions that grew out of Ku Klux persecutions, touching the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States over the offenses and the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, called the enforcement acts of 1870 and 1871, with a view to bringing these questions before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that they had succeeded upon a division in opinion between the Pu. Je. J. M. Cunningham, Cunningham, Pa., 3c; Wm. Cruikshanks, Sanday Creek, Pa., 1c; Craig, Findley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; D. W. Crawl, Adamsburgh, Pa., 3c; Josephine Doll, Wheeling, West Virginia, 1c; Mrs. M. E. Erwin, Nashville, Tenn., late Rowlat & Erwin, Searight, Pa., 3c; Adam Forepaugh, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mrs. J. G. Fowler, Chicago, Ill., 1c; Mary A. Fraunfelter, Somerfield, P. O., Pa., 3c; Montgomery Gray, Spring Valley, N. Y., 3c; Steward Gasborn, Parker's Landing, Pa., 1c; Miss Lizzie Gibson, Sharpsburgh, Pa., 1c; Geo. Jenkins, Huntsville, Mo., 1c; Mr. Hunter, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Lafayette Gas Co., Lafayette, Ind., 3c; Lloyd, Hoff & Co., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mrs. McDonough, Youngstown, Ohio, 3c; Lizzie Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis., 1c; Millie Petersen, Baltimore, Md., 1c; James Buffner, Blairsville, Pa., 3c; John Rebsker, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c; Raftsman Journal, Clearfield, Pa., 3c; Isaac Simpson, Raccoon P. O., Pa., 3c; J. B. Taylor, Orrville, Ohio, 2c; Wade, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Lizzie Wilde, New Brighton, Pa., 3c.

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HOME NEWS.

Duquesne Bank.—By reference to a card on our first page, it will be seen that the Duquesne Bank has selected a Board of Directors for its ensuing year that will compare favorable with any board in the city. The President, Vice President and Cashier are also well worthy of the positions, and will no doubt fill their respective places to the entire satisfaction of all stockholders.

The American Volunteer

Is the name of a new literary paper, the publication of which has been commenced in this city by Messrs. Lowry, Brown & Co. It is very handsomely gotten up and promises from the first to be a certain success. It will contain serial stores, short tales, poetry, editorials, correspondence, news and a department devoted to the interest of soldiers, in which special attention will be given to matters relating to pensions, warrants and the claims of soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and the laws relating to them. The proprietors are especially fitted for their work, inasmuch as one of them has been for many years connected with the press of this city, and another is a very prominent lawyer, who has made a specialty of claim and pension laws. The first number contains the first chapters of an exciting tale called Fletcher Echols, or the Knights of the Crescent, by Mr. David Lowry, and a number of complete stories and poems. The new enterprise has our best wishes.

J. S. Dilworth & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 130 and 132 Second Avenue.

This old and popular house, so well established with the trade, are at present enlarging and increasing their facilities for supplying the wants of their customers. The arrangements that have been entered into will be equal to all demands that may be made upon them. They have lately engaged very largely in the commission business, connected with their groceries, and have the exclusive agency of new tobaccos called "Hearts Ease" and "Camelia," which are selling well since its introduction is gaining the popular favor of the general trade. Their line of groceries is probably the most complete and largest in the city, and taking this into consideration, together with the established reputation of honorable and square dealing of their house, must necessarily bespeak for them a continuance of patronage from their old customers, and recommend them very strong and favorably to new ones Give them a call at their wholesale stores, Nos. 130 and 132 Second avenue.

List of Letters

Held for postage in the Pittsburgh postoffice January 11th, 1872:

Thomas Askin, Jr., Pine Flats, Pa., 3c; N. H. Bailey, Gustavus, Ohio, 3c; Mary Braun, Rochester P. O., Pa., 3c; W. G. Brownson, Dennison, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Bridget Cassidy, Pa., 1c; J. M. Cunningham, Cunningham, Pa., 3c; Wm. Cruikshanks, Sanday Creek, Pa., 1c; Craig, Findley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; D. W. Crawl, Adamsburgh, Pa., 3c; Josephine Doll, Wheeling, West Virginia, 1c; Mrs. M. E. Erwin, Nashville, Tenn., late Rowlat & Erwin, Searight, Pa., 3c; Adam Forepaugh, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mrs. J. G. Fowler, Chicago, Ill., 1c; Mary A. Fraunfelter, Somerfield, P. O., Pa., 3c; Montgomery Gray, Spring Valley, N. Y., 3c; Steward Gasborn, Parker's Landing, Pa., 1c; Miss Lizzie Gibson, Sharpsburgh, Pa., 1c; Geo. Jenkins, Huntsville, Mo., 1c; Mr. Hunter, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Lafayette Gas Co., Lafayette, Ind., 3c; Lloyd, Hoff & Co., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Mrs. McDonough, Youngstown, Ohio, 3c; Lizzie Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis., 1c; Millie Petersen, Baltimore, Md., 1c; James Buffner, Blairsville, Pa., 3c; John Rebsker, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c; Raftsman Journal, Clearfield, Pa., 3c; Isaac Simpson, Raccoon P. O., Pa., 3c; J. B. Taylor, Orrville, Ohio, 2c; Wade, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Lizzie Wilde, New Brighton, Pa., 3c.

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NEW ORLEANS.

The Political Muddle—A Conservative Negro—Grand Jury Interrogated—Martial Law Asked.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—The political muddle continues. Metropolitan policemen and Winchester Rifles predominate at Mechanics Institute.

In the Senate there was no quorum. In the House, Young, colored, of Concordia, in the course of remarks, stated that he was in favor of all the reforms demanded by the Democratic members, that he favored the repeal of all obnoxious laws, and if the Governor vetoed them he would vote to pass them over the veto. He stated that he did not come to the legislature to represent a party, but the whole people of his parish.

These sentiments seemed too conservative for the House. They met with no applause.

Governor Warmoth, in a note to General Emery, says: Affairs have assumed such a shape now that I think the danger of riot or tumult has about passed. I write to say that I think by to-morrow at twelve o'clock you can safely withdraw your troops to the barracks.

In the First District Court, when the Grand Jury came in this morning, Judge Abell called them before him and ordered the reading of an article from the newspapers regarding the assault made on New Year's day on Maj. T. Morris Chester, colored, by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and others. After the reading the Judge asked the foreman if they had taken any action in the matter. The foreman replied that they had not. The Judge then asked if they had taken action regarding the killing of Wheyland. The foreman replied that they had, and had already subpœnaed witnesses for this morning. The Judge then read a letter from a prominent member of the bar, charging the grand jury that it was improperly located or packed by Governor Warmoth. Judge Abell then discharged the grand jury, he having sufficient reasons to believe they failed to do their duty: that while not at all inquiring into the dastardly assassination of Major Chester, they, with most astonishing quickness, went into the Metropolitan Police, making sure of getting the very best, call on Straw & Morton until the first of April, at No. 20 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, and thereafter at No. 24 same street.

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ATTEMPTED SELF-DESTRUCTION.

A Young Girl Swallows an Ounce and a Half of Chloroform.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Arthurs was called upon to attend a young girl, about sixteen years of age, who had taken one and one-half ounces of chloroform, with suicidal intent. The girl belongs to a highly respectable family, and for the sake of herself and friends, we mention no names The Doctor responded promptly to the summons, and after applying the remedies usually successful under such circumstances, had the satisfaction of seeing the patient out of danger, of seeing the patient throw the poison from her stomach. The young girl is now in a fair way of complete recovery. She admits having taken the poison for the purpose of putting an end to her pain, and intimates that disappointment in love was the impelling motive to the rash act.

It is not known where she obtained the chlorcform, but the druggist who would sell that amount of poison to a young girl without a physician's prescription, should be looked after.

THE STORY FARM.

The Title Deeds.

Wednesday morning a case of some unusual importance and interest was taken up in the United States Court.

William Story vs. David Richey, Augustus Hartje, Bateman Goe, and Conrad Heiter, impleaded with Augustus Wagefarth, and David B. Brown.

The case is one that relates to the possession, and the means of obtaining possession, of the Story oil farm, one of the most productive of any in the oil region. The claim of plaintiff is that the defendants obtained from him a deed of the land by fraudulent representations.

The defendant, Mr. Story, the original owner, is now about seventy-seven years of age. Soon after Colonel Drake discovered oil, there was a rush to Oil Creek, and among the speculators there were the defendants, and on the first of April, 1860, they drew up a contract, by which Story, who owned 500 acres, was to get $20,000 for his farm, $10,000 more if one ten barrel well was struck, $10,000 more if a second ten barrel well was struck, and one-fourth of the oil from one good well. The contract was to have a year to run. They paying down a portion of the price. In April, 1871, he started from his then residence, Shenango, to see about the fulfilment of the contract, and met Mr. C. E. Taylor, an attorney, who had drawn and been entrusted with keeping the contract, who induced him to return, to sign the deeds. Story got as far as Cherrytree, within three miles of the farm, but was induced to go to Franklin to meet the defendants, who represented the farm was "dry diggings," and only valuable for agricultural purposes, and stated they would give only $20,000 for it, or would throw up the contract. That, under the impression that it was non-productive of oil, he signed the deeds, and did not learn it valuable oil territory until four years afterwards.

This is the case for the defendant, who has cited a number of witnesses to prove his point. The case, it is expected, will occupy the attention of the court for some time.

MARK TWAIN.

Roughing It at Library Hall.

Mark Twain gave his new lecture "Roughing It" at Library Hall last night. The audience upon the occasion, even in a measure, was to a degree the truth of the oft quoted assertion that the "public are fickle," for when the genial humorist and man who, by his own confession, says he can tell a lie, but *won't*, appeared in our city the last time there were many who registered secret and open vows that they never would hear him again being so influenced, partly from the fact that his lecture then was not altogether so brilliant as was anticipated, and partly perhaps because of the exhaustion produced from the merriment occasioned by the few "humorous remarks" he then did make. The vows were doubtless made to be kept, and may be they were; but somehow there seemed to be no diminution of the familiar faces at Library Hall last night, and the company being further increased by a large concourse who do not generally find attraction in the lecture hall, the consequence was that Mark was greeted with an immeasurably larger audience than he heretofore looked upon in Pittsburgh, and one which in every respect has perhaps been never excelled. Some of the people dropped in on Wednesday evening, it is said to "be in time to get seats." We don't endorse that, but certainly a great many dropped in quite early last evening and they kept coming until there was no room in the parquette, nor in the dress circle, nor in the balcony, nor in the gallery away back, and then the is aldes were filled with ladies and gentlemen standing and the boxes, even the highest tier could hold no more, and the stage, last of all provided accommodation for. Even then hundreds would still have been many more in attendance but they couldn't get in nor within earshot. The lecturer was somewhat late in coming and in response to the occasional expressions of impatience from the audience, Mr. W. N Howard about eight o'clock announced that he had arrived in the city that day from Cleveland where he was winding his devious way through Pittsburgh's thoroughfares to the hall. Twenty minutes after a small man with half-shut, dreamy eyes, and a queer, comical mouth, stood in the centre of the stage possessor was in doubt whether to laugh or cry, the mouth on the upper side trimmed like with a short, thick, sandy colored moustache and the chin barren of any hirsute adornment—a little man arrayed in a black dress suit and sporting a rather large diamond ring on one finger, quietly edged his way through the crowd on the stage, and so quickly did he step on the stage of the small space reserved for the lecturer before the audience knew what the movement meant. He introduced himself as Mark Twain, adopting as he said that method of getting in all the facts before proceeding with the details of his discourse.

The audience then for an hour and a quarter were treated to a literary compound of brilliant discretion and hard material facts, giving the romance and reality of "roughing it" in Nevada, and all picturesquely interwoven with jokes and humorous hits at life, which came so frequent and were so transparent that the merriment seemed hardly for one instant to cease. And then the most consummate stroke as all was that of which five reporters were made the victims—five indefatigable pencil destroyers, who for all that hour and a quarter, repressing every outflow of humor, had sedately toiled at their craft and retired elate with the prospect of a rich feast in store for their readers to-day—prospects which were, alas, dispelled by a call from the genial joker himself, who suavely preferred his request for a suppression of the "notes" taken, for the good of the community and the happiness of the public, as he "traveled some on those remarks." A brother journalist could not be denied, and to his decision mellow he left it.

Mr. Clemens seemed to be in his happiest vein last night, and never in matter or manner could he command more than at this time. His "roughing it" in the lecture field has evidently given him a new insight into popular feeling, of which he has not been slow to avail himself. The effort financially to the managers, happily to the lecturer, and enjoyably to the highest degree for the people, was a signal success, which has doubly increased the hold of the humorist on popular favor in this communion.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday evening next by Olive Logan, who will talk of "Nice Young Men."

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The little girl Victoria Sinizo, who was in the lock-up night before last on the charge of larceny, was yesterday taken to the House of Refuge.

J. L. Ellsesser, the Justice of the Peace of Etna borough, against whom was brought, a few days since, a charge of aiding and abetting a thief to escape, and who waived a hearing and gave bail for trial, yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and charged Dr. A. McQuade, a physician of Etna borough, with rendering the aid which was charged against himself. Ellsesser alleges that instead of himself being instrumental in Getsy's escape, while he was sitting in his office, Dr. McQuade called Getsy into the back room, as he (Ellsesser) supposed to have a private talk with the prisoner. Instead of that, McQuade took Getsy through to the kitchen door, gave him fifty cents, and then told him to "skip," which he did. Mrs. Ellsesser was in the kitchen, and when she went back to the office to notify her husband, the 'Squire, of what had occurred, Dr. McQuade, it is alleged, prevented her from doing so, and it was not until the Squire learned of the escape Getsy was out of sight, and has not since been seen. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of McQuade.

Joseph Whittmer, against whom a number of charges of fraud have been made before Deputy Mayor Nichols, has been arrested in Springfield, Illinois, by officer Hoerr, and returned to this city. Several additional informations will be made against him by the victims of his machinations, and he will have a hearing at an early day.

J. C. Hetherington yesterday made an information before Squire Kreban, of East Birmingham, charging Bebie with obtaining goods under false pretenses to the amount of $25, by falsely representing that her father had sent her for them. A warrant for the arrest of Miss Bebie was issued.

Before the same magistrate came Hermina Gochring, who made an information, charging George Munrike with bigamy. The deponent alleges that he married her about time since, representing to her that he was a widower with six children living in Germany, whereas subsequent events showed that he had a wife and nine children still living in the Fatherland. The accused was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $500 for a hearing.

A German physician was arrested by one of the Mayor's police this morning for interfering with a funeral procession passing the grain elevator, by driving his buggy through it, although warned not to do so. Mayor Brush, after hearing the circumstances of the case, but warned him that a repetition of the offense would receive its meed of punishment.

Mayor Callow sent James Montgomery to the Workhouse for ninety days, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Eleven cases of vagrancy were disposed of yesterday by Mayor Callow.

Edward Nevin yesterday was brought up before Mayor Callow for maintaining a nuisance on his premises in the Third ward, and His Honor, upon hearing the case, consigned the ward to the care of Alex Scott Superintendent for twenty days.

A case of youthful depravity is that of Rose Hirschfiel, who, upon complaint of her parents, was yesterday committed to the House of Refuge by Mayor Callow. She is only sixteen years of age, but has fallen into bad ways and persisted therein, despite the remonstrance and efforts of parents and friends who at last adopted this, the last resort, for her reformation.

Yesterday afternoon William Adrian appeared at the Mayor's office, and made two informations against one Joseph Oakes. The first charge was for assault and battery, and the second for the larceny of an overcoat valued at thirty dollars, and a hat of the value of five dollars. A warrant for the arrest of Oakes was issued.

THAT HILL.

A Diamond Alley Landmark to be Removed.

There are few pedestrians who have had occasion to pass up Diamond Alley from Smithfield Street, who have not been struck with the appearance of that clump of dirt—"the hill" which is the favorite stamping ground of all the urchins for a radius of half a mile around, and which has seemed to stand in the centre of the city as a sort of connecting link with the past, and a reproach to the business enterprise of our city in the present. The old hill has a history of its own which possesses some interesting features. It forms the last unimproved remnant of Grant's Hill, a name familiar to every local historian. Many years ago when Pittsburgh—then but a village in comparison with to-day—was about to rejoice in the possession of a new water works, the site was selected in this locality, and a part of it located upon that portion of Grant's Hill which still remains. Subsequently the basin was removed and then improvements began, the property having passed out of the city's hands. Gradually the spirit of enterprise encroached upon "Grant's," and by grading and paving the hill was soon reduced to but a respectable incline and covered with buildings, the majority of which are there at the present time, though it seemed, however, destine of improving any part, except that which had a frontage on the main streets, and thus the dump was left, which has been an eye-sore to real estate fanciers for years.

It is now probable however, that it will soon cease to be a curiosity, because it will cease to be. At last it has been looked upon with the eye of enterprise, and the result is a chance of ownership—at least for the present, as Messrs. Frazier Bros., the well-known real estate dealers, who seem to have a penchant for improving property—a penchant which has been gratified with singular success—have secured a lease of the property from Schenley's agents for twenty-six years, upon the condition that they grade it down and build upon it. In pursuance of this agreement, workmen commenced the grading yesterday, and are removing the hill bodily, shovel and stones and debris as fast as possible to the southside of the Monongahela, where it is advantageously disposed of in filling up another vacant lot owned by the Messrs. Frazier. The cost of the grading is estimated at $8,000, and the work will be pushed forward with the view of having it ready for, and building operations completed within the present year.

There is not a citizen in Pittsburgh we opine who will not be pleased with the removal of the hill, and who does not wish success to the enterprising firm who have undertaken the contract.

Rollicking tales in the *American Volunteer*. Don't fail to get one.

A Grand Clearance Sale.

Even those who have crowded themselves into the popular establishment of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street, and are aware of the remarkably low prices at which millinery and fancy goods have been sold, will hardly be able to realize the fact that they have inaugurated a grand bona fide clearance sale, and have reduced goods to the very lowest notch. For instance, ladies and children's hats and bonnets can be purchased at 10, 20, 25, 37 or 50 cents. Hamburg Embroideries at 8, 12½, 15 or 20 cents per yard; white goods at less than half cost, and all other goods at the same low rates. 3

For spicy and interesting Saturday night reading, buy the *American Volunteer*.

The young gentleman who created such a sensation last evening at the Opera with that elegant suit of broadcloth which outshone all others, obtained it at Usling, Follansbee & Co's, south-west corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

The heirs of deceased soldiers should either subscribe for it or buy it at the news stands. What? The *American Volunteer*.

Lovers of the "weed" should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." tf

Laws and decisions affecting soldiers' claims in the *American Volunteer*. Be sure and get one.

CITIES.

FOOTBLACKS' harvest.

THE morals of the city are in a tolerably healthy condition.

THE first month of the year has stolen a march on the first spring month.

MUD, in the consistency of buckwheat batter, was spread about loosely yesterday.

AN OLD FRAME BUILDING at the corner of Second avenue and Try street is being removed to allow of the widening of the latter.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS, for the purpose of making nominations for city officers, will be held to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at two o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber.

THE MEMBERS of the Lincoln Club, who had been on a visit to Harrisburg, returned to the city yesterday, and, preceded by the Great Western Band, marched through some of our principal streets.

THE new cards of the fire alarm telegraph, indicating the location of boxes, with the names of the "key-holders," are printed, and can be had on application at the Central office, on Fourth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN named Patrick Markham